

## Cyprus deports 6 Syrian suspects

NICOSIA (R) — Six Syrians arrested in Cyprus last month on suspicion of involvement in the killing of a Palestinian were deported at the weekend, well-informed sources said Monday. The sources said they believed the suspects, four men and two women, were involved in the killing of a Palestinian in the village of Ghazieh, five kilometres south of Sidon, security sources said. The incident involving Arab residents on the island in a month. On May 3, Palestinian journalist Hanna Mukbel was shot dead in Nicosia and nine days later a bomb damaged the Iraqi Airways office in the capital. Palestinian sources in Nicosia said Mr. Saadi had switched allegiance to Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat from the Syrian-backed Saika commando group.

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## Yprianou confers with Thatcher

NDON (R) — Cyprus President Spyros Kyprianou had talks today with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on efforts to resume peace talks with Greek-Cypriots on the divided island. An spokesman for Mrs. Thatcher said no new initiative emerged from the meeting. Cyprus Foreign Minister George Iacovou, who also took part in the talks, said last week that President Kyprianou would ask Mrs. Thatcher to press Turkey to take a more conciliatory attitude to help to settle the Cyprus problem.

## Gold, currencies taken against dollar

NDON (R) — Major world currencies were at or near record highs against the U.S. dollar and touched their lowest level since January Monday as belief spread that U.S. interest rates will soon rise. The dollar closed at a five-year high of 2.2892 Swiss francs in Zurich, compared with today's close of 2.2814 francs. The dollar held its value against the pound sterling, touching 3730 at one point, only marginally above its record low of 3715 on May 24. In later trading the dollar climbed back above 3750, but still appeared vulnerable to U.S. pressure.

## Ibya says New York building 'legitimate'

W YORK (AP) — A high-rise building being constructed near the United Nations by the Libyan Government will be used for "legitimate" purposes, a Libyan official has said. Rajab Azzeq, Libya's charge d'affaires in New York, said Sunday that the Libyan Government will house its offices, the U.N. ambassador's residence, and other offices. He said the building was "legitimate" and that the request of the U.S. State Department, New York City Mayor Edward Koch has withheld a certificate of occupancy for the building until it receives government approval. The State Department has said it will ignore "repeated requests" to describe the nature of the building's planned use.

## Haka says India king 'infiltrations'

AKA (AP) — A Bangladesh newspaper said Monday Indian border guards had staged a fake infiltration from Bangladesh into India to justify the erection of a barbed-wire fence along the Bangladesh-India border. Bangladesh has repeatedly denied Indian charges that its nationals are infiltrating India's northeastern states, and has proposed the building of the fence. The English-language newspaper, New Nation, said Indian border guards recently pushed nearly 400 Indian nationals about 400 metres inside Bangladesh along the northern Kushiya border and asked them to return to their homes. It said Indian photographers were taking pictures of the scene, intended to show that Indian nationals were crossing over to India.

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## Israelis arrest 20 near Sidon

AIN AL-HILWEH, Lebanon (R) — Israeli troops Monday raided an area adjoining the Palestinian refugee camp of Ain Al Hilweh on the outskirts of the southern port of Sidon and took away 20 people for interrogation, residents said. The reason for the action was unclear. A month ago Israeli soldiers conducted a large search-and-arrest operation in the camp, blew up several houses and wounded several refugees. During subsequent protests, the Israelis or pro-Israeli militiamen killed three refugees, security and U.N. sources said. Israeli forces later discovered two rockets ready for launching on a plot of land in the village of Ghazieh, five kilometres south of Sidon, security sources said. The rockets were aimed at an Israeli staging post a few kilometres to the south, they said. The Israelis sealed off the area, closed down nearby shops and called in two bomb disposal experts to dismantle the projectiles, the sources added.

## Syrian envoy meets rival Lebanese leaders Khaddam begins efforts to defuse Beirut crisis

BIKFAYA, Lebanon (Agencies) — Syrian Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam on Monday began crucial and lengthy discussions with Lebanese politicians in an effort to break a stalemate that has paralysed Lebanon's new cabinet.

The top Syrian expert on Lebanese affairs met for four hours with the country's two most senior leaders — President Amin Gemayel and Prime Minister Rashid Karami — behind closed doors. He then began a series of talks with leaders of the various warring factions, most of whom are members of the new "national unity" government under Mr. Karami. "It is unacceptable that this situation drags on," Mr. Khaddam said. "We must find a solution." The cabinet has been deadlocked for days on issues ranging from how to re-unite the split Lebanese army to political reforms that would give Muslims more power in Lebanon. Mr. Khaddam made the comment as he greeted Mohammad Baydoun, a senior aide to Shiite Muslim leader Nabih Berri, as Mr. Baydoun arrived at the High Hill Hotel in this mountain resort town 16 kilometres northeast of Beirut. Mr. Berri, who is serving in the cabinet, was unable to meet Mr. Khaddam in person because he has been hospitalised for the past two days with a severe ear infection. Mr. Khaddam also met with Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Junblatt and Christian leaders Camille Chamoun and Pierre Gemayel. Mr. Berri, Mr. Junblatt, Mr.

Syria favours reintegration of Christian and Muslim army units as part of an overall Lebanese settlement.

Mr. Karami, who was Syria's choice for prime minister, has said his government wants to turn the army into a force able to help the gendarmerie in security duties and replace Israeli troops in the occupied south.

There was no official word on the progress of Mr. Khaddam's talks Monday, but a Lebanese government official who is close to the ongoing negotiations said there were four major issues Mr. Khaddam hoped to resolve: — The possibility of expanding the 10-man cabinet to include religious factions not now represented; — Security in Beirut and southern Lebanon; — Re-organisation of the Lebanese army; — And political reforms that would give Muslims more say in Lebanese affairs.

The official, who asked not to be identified, said Mr. Khaddam planned to propose a "security decentralisation," under which local militia groups would be in charge of security in areas currently under their control.

He also was to seek agreement on whether the United States, France or the United Nations should be asked to sponsor negotiations for "security arrangements" in southern Lebanon, the official said. The Israelis have demanded that Lebanon provide "security" for Israel's northern border before Israel will withdraw.

Lebanese tools linked to Israel are continuing their attempts to blow up the security situation in the hope of realising some gains," it said.

The "Lebanese Forces," not directly represented in the cabinet, advocate "security decentralisation," whereby each main sect would have its own army in its own canton.

## Iranian defectors land in Italy

LA MEZIA, Italy (R) — A commandeered Iranian Fokker aircraft with eight Iranian defectors aboard landed in this southern Italian town Monday, airport sources said.

They said it was not known when the plane, which left Cairo earlier Monday, would be taking off again.

Radios had not been established with the aircraft and it was thought its batteries might be dead, they said.

The Iranians commandeered the aircraft, an Iranian navy transport plane, and flew to Egypt last Friday to seek asylum.

Egyptian officials said Monday the plane took off from a military base east of Cairo at 1250 GMT with all eight Iranians, who include some military personnel, on board.

They said it left about four hours after arriving from Luxor in Upper Egypt, where it landed on Friday.

Foreign Ministry officials in Egypt said the Iranians had wanted to go to Cairo to contact foreign embassies in their quest for political asylum, which Egypt had declined them.

The officials said the defectors could be granted asylum in Europe or Latin America. One possibility was France, they suggested, though French embassy sources were unaware of any asylum request from the Iranians.

Diplomatic sources in Cairo said that though Egypt gave refuge to the former Shah of Iran, it did not now want to be regarded as a haven for Iranians fleeing their country.

## Iraq, Iran prepare for expected new offensive

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Both Iraq and Iran were reported Monday to be preparing for an anticipated major Iranian offensive on the southern sector of the 45-month-old war.

In Baghdad, enlisted men and college students were streaming to emplacements along the southern front line in anticipation of the Iranian offensive, the Gulf News Agency reported.

Elsewhere behind the battlefront, the agency said volunteers have been training to join the estimated 500,000-strong People's Army.

Indications in Baghdad show the Iranian offensive is imminent, with the Iraqis bracing to crush it," said the Bahrain-based agency.

Meanwhile, Iranian volunteers converged on the battlefront Monday, apparently for the long-expected offensive on Iraq.

Tehran radio reported that "thousands of zealous" were pouring into frontline locations near the southern Iraqi Basra region.

Iran has massed an estimated 400,000 troops and revolutionary guardsmen for an onslaught designed mainly to cut off Basra from the rest of Iraq, according to Western intelligence reports.

Basra is the Iraqi area closest to

the Gulf, a region where oil-producing Arab countries are commanding a network of oil tanker sea lanes leading to the Strait of Hormuz.

Iraqi military commanders have vowed to crush the Iranian offensive, citing newly-acquired Soviet-made surface-to-surface missiles and French-made Super-Etendard warplanes.

The "grand offensive," as the Iranians call it, was expected to come off June 3, the 21st anniversary of the peasant revolt that paved the road for the downfall of the monarchy and propelled Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini to undisputed power in Iran.

But the attack has not materialised, apparently because of disorder among Ayatollah Khomeini's aides of mullahs, clergymen-turned-politicians and statesmen.

Arab diplomatic sources cited another factor behind the delay in the Basra offensive, contending that top commanders of the Iranian armed forces have been squabbling with the mullahs over the conduct of war.

A good number of mullahs, they said, have been insisting the war with Iraq be brought to an end, with a view to spare bloodshed and reviving the shattered eco-

nomy. Meanwhile, China said Monday it welcomed an Iran-Iraq agreement to avoid civilian attacks but expressed concern that both sides were mobilising more troops for their Gulf war.

"The Iran-Iraq agreement not to attack civilian areas is a positive step in the nearly four-year-old war," the authoritative Communist Party newspaper People's Daily said in a commentary.

"Of course, everyone cannot help noticing that the war has not yet stopped and tension is still prevailing in the Gulf region," it said.

"The danger of the expansion of the war cannot be underestimated, since leaders of the two countries recently have continued the mobilisation of their people," it said.

It said the danger of the war spreading could not be underestimated.

"It could result in the danger of interference by the superpowers in the war expands to the whole Gulf region, and this in turn could pose a grave threat to peace in the Middle East and the world," the paper said.

Kuwait says Stingers will be used only for defence, page 2

## UPU congress opens amid threat against expulsion of Israel

HAMBURG (R) — The Universal Postal Union (UPU) congress opened here Monday under the threat of a U.S. withdrawal over a motion to expel Israel from its ranks.

West German President Karl Carstens omitted a planned appeal to the more than 800 delegates to avoid political conflict.

The U.S. State Department warned last week that Washington would suspend its participation and stop payments to the UPU, a United Nations body, if the congress accepted an Arab-sponsored motion to expel Israel.

Mr. Carstens left out a sentence

from his prepared text which said "political controversy or conflicts between individual states should not affect international postal traffic or the work of the World Postal Union."

Congress secretariat sources said they believed he made the omission to avoid any suspicion of interference in motions to expel Israel and South Africa.

West German Deputy Foreign Minister Winfried Florian, chairman of the congress, told a news conference last week that he had found no cause in the UPU charter governing expulsions.

A Washington press briefing

was told last week that the U.S. payment to the UPU for 1984 was \$450,000, less than one-fifth of the union's budget.

The UPU was formed 110 years ago by 22 countries in Bern and its present 167 member states include almost every nation. They meet every five years to arrange international postal traffic.

Monday's ceremonial opening included an orchestral rendition of three passages from Mozart's "The Horn Serenade" and the presentation of a set of stamps commemorating the present congress to the congress. Joylin, Furiling, Pageau of Canada.

## Israel bans Kach from elections

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israel's central election committee has banned Kach, an extremist party headed by U.S.-born Rabbi Meir Kahane, from participating in the July 23 national elections.

Kach, offshoot of the New York-based Jewish Defence League, advocates the expulsion of all Arabs from Israel and some of its members have been brought to trial on charges of carrying out terrorist attacks on Arabs.

The central elections committee said it decided on the ban at the request of three opposition parties — Labour, Shinui and Citizens' Rights.

Rabbi Kahane, who failed to win a seat in the 1981 elections, said he would appeal to the supreme court.

The Rabbi has been arrested several times after emigrating from the U.S. He has said several of 27 Jews arrested on charges of attacking Arabs were members of Kach and would be candidates in the elections.

The English-language Jerusalem Post on Monday quoted an election committee official as telling Kach in a letter that the party was banned. The letter said the reasons were that Kach advocates "racist and anti-democratic principles, openly supports terrorism, fans hatred among different parts of the population and negates in its goals the foundations of Israeli democracy."

The decision came less than a week after Kach member Levy Hazan, 24, of New York City, was sentenced to four years in prison for selling fire to two Palestinian-owned cars in the occupied West Bank and helping plot the March shooting attack on an Arab bus in which seven Palestinians were injured. Three other Kach members are scheduled to go on trial in July in connection with the shooting spree.

## Israeli officers, settlers named in terrorist trials

TEL AVIV (AP) — An Israeli court Monday lifted the ban on publishing the names of 22 Israelis, including several prominent West Bank settlement leaders, who are standing trial in a series of terrorist attacks on Palestinians.

The defendants, who were arrested in late April and early May, are accused of belonging to a terrorist organisation that carried out the slayings of three Palestinian university students and the maimings of two Palestinian mayors.

Among the defendants are officers in the Israeli army reserve corps, leaders and relatives of leaders in the Gush Emunim (Bloc of the faithful) movement to settle Jews in the occupied West Bank.

The court said Monday that it has not "found any reasonable reason to justify not publishing the names of the suspects" and it was cancelling the ban on naming them.

The man named in the indictments as the chief planner of most of the attacks is Menachem

Livni, 26, who is charged with premeditated murder or attempted murder in four separate cases.

Another prominent defendant is Moshe Zar, a real estate agent who lost an eye in the 1956 Arab-Israeli war.

Zar is charged with attempted murder in the 1980 car-bombing that tore both legs off of former Nablus Mayor Bassam Shaki.

At a pre-trial hearing, lawyers said Zar, who lives in the West Bank settlement of Karnei Shomron, drove the car that took another defendant and the bomb to Mr. Shaki's house.

The prosecutors' charge sheet said Livni planned the car-bombings of Mr. Shaki's and former Ramallah Mayor Karim Khafat, the Hebrew University chancellor, the placing of booby-trapped grenades that wounded two guards at Hebron Mosques, and a failed attempt to blow up five Palestinian buses last April 27.

## Bangladesh tribal rebels chase out Dutch oilmen

DHAKA (R) — Tribal guerrillas have forced a Dutch company to abandon its search for oil in Chittagong hill tracts in southern Bangladesh, a company source said Monday.

He said Shell Petroleum Development Company withdrew its seismic survey team from the area after guerrillas kidnapped three of their experts last January.

They were freed weeks later after the company paid a ransom of \$1 million to the "Shanti Bahini," a group of tribal insurgents seeking autonomy for their region.

The source said the company would not return to work in the hill tracts until security improved and the government could ensure the safety of the people in the area.

The Shanti Bahini killed 123 people and injured about 900 early this month in a surprise raid on several villages where people from the plains had been resettled under a government rehabilitation plan.

The guerrillas say the nearly 200 settlements established since 1975 were part of a plan to seize their land and resources and destroy their social and cultural heritage.

They called on the government to withdraw all 10,000 settlers and grant autonomy to the 26 tribal groups living in 8,000 square kilometres of rugged hills and dense forests of the hill tracts.

The government turned down the demand, saying the settlement plan was aimed at relieving overcrowding in Bangladesh.

## Chernenko pledges Soviet support for Nicaragua

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko Monday pledged support for Nicaragua at a meeting with Sandinista leader Daniel Ortega at which both sides condemned the United States.

But a report on their talks by the official news agency TASS gave no indication of whether the Kremlin chief had promised more military and economic aid for the Central American state.

TASS said Mr. Chernenko declared Moscow's backing for the Sandinista leadership and its "solidarity with the heroic people of Nicaragua." It quoted Mr. Ortega as expressing sincere gratitude for Soviet political and economic

support. It said both Mr. Ortega, co-ordinator of Nicaragua's governing junta, and Mr. Chernenko had "resolutely condemned the hegemonist policy of the USA in Central America" and called for a peaceful settlement of the region's problems.

Before leaving Managua at the weekend, Mr. Ortega was quoted by Western journalists as saying he would seek Soviet military support, possibly including the delivery of warplanes, to help the government fend off incursions by U.S.-backed rebels.

The TASS report did not make clear if he had received any assurances on the subject.

## Jackson: U.S., Israeli policies threaten Africa

UNITED NATIONS (R) — American black leader Jesse Jackson said Monday that by aiding South Africa with nuclear technology the United States and Israel were helping to create a threat to the sovereignty of other African states.

Mr. Jackson, a candidate for the Democratic Party presidential nomination, spoke at a U.N.-sponsored conference in the campaign against South Africa's apartheid system of racial separation.

The civil rights leader said that the U.S. national view of South Africa as "essentially a piece of geopolitical real estate to be used by the United States for selfish

ends" had led to a dangerous situation in which American nuclear technology had been made available to South Africa.

"Now that regime has acquired the technical capability of producing atomic weapons," he said. "In this way our Africa policy, together that of Israel, has helped to create a situation that is a threat to the sovereignty of every nation on the African continent," he added.

The charge has been repeatedly made in the U.N. and denied by Israel that South Africa has benefited from Israeli nuclear technology which in turn originated from the U.S.

Others in the Pentagon had long warned of the Soviet arms buildup in arguing for a bigger defence budget.

Defence officials said the number of Soviet weapons was a "best estimate" based on such information as the number of intercontinental ballistic missile launchers and of warheads on each launcher, as well as of air and sea-based missiles.

Military analysts said the Pentagon probably could have kept the figures secret. They noted there had been long legal battles in the past to prevent disclosure of military data.

Mr. Weinberger said he hoped the figures would spur U.S.-Soviet arms control talks. "We are perfectly happy to reduce if the Soviets will reduce down to equality on both sides," he said.

## Sri Lanka extends state of emergency

COLOMBO (R) — The Sri Lankan government Monday extended a nationwide state of emergency for a further month. The emergency gives special powers to troops and police to combat separatist activities in the island's northern and eastern provinces and prevent a recurrence of ethnic violence. The government also imposed press censorship under the emergency. This applies to reports on guerrilla activities, communal violence and the training and movement of troops.

## 35 hurt as striking British coalminers battle police

LONDON (R) — Miner's leader Arthur Scargill, 25 other pickets and nine policemen were injured Monday in a pitched battle that police said was the biggest of Britain's 15-week-old coal strike.

More than 6,000 pickets threw bricks and bottles, set fire to cars and struggled with 3,000 police in an attempt to blockade the Orgreave Coke Works in Yorkshire, northern England.

Mr. Scargill, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, was treated at a hospital for a minor head wound. Police said they had arrested 75 strikers, who were trying to block

lorries headed for a steel mill with coke produced by the state-owned coal industry.

They said mounted police, backed by officers with riot shields and truncheons, twice charged pickets. Coke lorries eventually got through.

Police arrested a further 38 pickets in separate incidents outside pits in Derbyshire and Scotland. Leaders of Britain's 180,000 miners called the strike over plans to close unprofitable pits and axe 20,000 jobs. Peace talks broke up last week amid bitter recriminations.

The stoppage has shut down more than three-quarters of the industry, but miners in Britain's second largest coalfield, Nottinghamshire, are working on. Tension has been running high among the strikers since a miner was knocked and killed by a lorry while picketing a power station in Yorkshire last Friday.

The violence moved away from pits into the Yorkshire mining village of Maltby with two nights of rioting over the weekend.

One victim of the violence was a police chief who arrested Mr. Scargill on a picket line last month. He had his nose broken.

Mr. Scargill has accused Conservative Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of trying to starve the miners into submission by ordering the head of the National Coal Board, American Ian MacGregor, to take a hardline stance. The last major strike in the coal industry helped bring down the government of Edward Heath, Mrs. Thatcher's predecessor as Conservative leader, in 1974.

The government says it has coal stocks for several months, but warns the strike is harming Britain's economic recovery. Latest independent estimates put the cost to the government at more than £1 billion (\$1.4 billion).



# Kuwait pledges to use Stingers for defence

**KUWAIT (AP)** — Kuwait's foreign minister pledged Monday his country would use U.S. Stinger missiles only for defence against a Gulf aggressor and not against Israel.

In a wide ranging press conference for foreign reporters, Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Jaber, also turned down an offer by Jordan to send troops to protect Gulf countries.

He revealed that Kuwait has been receiving information from Saudi Arabia, provided by U.S. Advance Warning and Control Surveillance planes (AWACS) that monitor air and sea activities in the Gulf.

Sheikh Sabah said his country had not sought Stinger missiles to "declare war, but only for self-defence."

"I hope there will be no obstacles from the U.S. Congress," he said. "Maybe they believe we are going to fight Israel. I want to make clear we want to take them

(Stingers) in self-defence."

Kuwait requested Stingers after Saudi Arabia took delivery of some 400 of the ground-to-air missiles following recent attacks on Gulf shipping and the threat that the Iran-Iraq war might spill over into neighbouring countries.

Despite Kuwait's vulnerable position near the war front, many U.S. congressmen oppose delivering the Stingers to the Kuwaitis for fear they might fall into the hands of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) or be used against Israel.

Kuwait has been a strong supporter of the PLO.

Sheikh Sabah, who doubles as deputy prime minister and information minister, said the Kuwaiti government hoped "the Uni-

ted States will respond favourably to our request for our self-defence needs."

President Ronald Reagan's administration has provided the Saudis with the sophisticated AWACS radar planes to co-ordinate air defence against possible Iranian aggression on oil and other facilities on the western shores of the Gulf.

"All the information Saudi Arabia gets is also included" in information passed by the Saudis to Kuwait and other members of the Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC), Sheikh Sabah said.

The GCC is an economic and defence pact comprising Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Qatar and Oman.

On other subjects, Sheikh Sabah said Kuwait had received the personal assurances of Syrian President Hafez Al Assad that Damascus would end its support

for Iran if the Iranians attack other Arab countries besides Iraq.

Syria, whose government has been opposed to the Iraqi regime for years, is one of the few Arab states that openly support Iran in the 44-month-old Gulf conflict.

But the Kuwaiti minister said he was confident that "if the war exceeds the borders of Iraq," then Mr. Assad's "Arab character will impose on him a change in policy."

Sheikh Sabah repeated that Kuwait did not need "outside forces" to defend its borders and that the entire international community shared in the responsibility for allowing free shipping in the Gulf.

Asked if Kuwait would accept His Majesty King Hussein's offer of Jordanian troops to ward off any Iranian threat, Sheikh Sabah replied "I would like to assure you Kuwait has good relations with the brothers in Jordan and particularly King Hussein."

## Ghali begins Mexican visit

**MEXICO CITY (R)** — Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Boutros Boutros Ghali begins an official visit to Mexico Monday with an hour-long meeting with President Miguel de la Madrid, official sources said.

Mr. Ghali is also due to open an academic conference at the College of Mexico on Latin American Affairs.

On his arrival on Saturday night for the four-day visit, Mr. Ghali told reporters Egypt supplied arms to Iraq but would never become militarily involved in the war with Iran.

The minister is also due to meet Mexican Foreign Minister Bernardo Sepulveda and sign an economic co-operation accord, details of which have not been released.

## Falangists oppose partition of Lebanon

**BEIRUT (R)** — Lebanon's two main Christian parties have cast doubt on the value of partition. A conciliatory discussion document drafted by the Falangist Party and the National Liberal Party (NLP) says: "To bet on dividing the area into political entities according to the religious groups or ethnic groups living in them ... is inappropriate."

The Falangists, the strongest forces among Lebanon's 1.4 million Christians, and the NLP, led by former President Camille Chamoun, circulated the document to Christian groups over the weekend.

"It is not true that if the Christians isolated themselves from the environment they could reduce the dangers threatening them. The opposite is the case," it added.

Since the outbreak of civil war in 1975 Lebanon's Christians have fluctuated between support for partition and support for the present pluralist state in which they coexist with the Muslims.

The main Christian militia, the "Lebanese Forces" favours an extreme form of decentralisation whereby each of the country's three or four main sects would be responsible for security inside their own sectarian cantons.

The joint document also proposed decentralisation but said the arrangements should not be separatist in spirit or likely to give others the impression of being separatist.

In a concession to opposition demands for a greater say in government, it says there should be a true balance in central government with a just distribution of the major posts like the presidency, the premiership and the speakership of parliament.

Under the present system, in force since full independence from France in 1943, the Maronite Christian community has a built-in advantage over other sects.

The president, the army commander and other key officials must be Maronites.

Most of the opposition ministers in Prime Minister Rashid

Karam's new "national unity" government want more radical changes leading eventually to full political secularisation.

"Lebanese Forces" Commander Fadi Frem, speaking in the United States over the weekend, said "Christians in the Middle East were under threat of extermination and should resist."

The document, however, says: "We must agree ... that there is an alternative to an entity which includes both Christians and Muslims and which is open to its surroundings."

Al Liwa, a Muslim newspaper welcomed the Falangist idea describing them as a good sign worthy of consideration.

The "Lebanese Forces" has an ambiguous relationship with the Falangist Party, which provides most of its militiamen.

Commander Fadi Frem said the party politburo has no support for the Karami government of which his father-in-law, Falangist Party founder Pierre Gemayel, is a member.

## 4 die in Turkish prison hunger strike

**ISTANBUL (R)** — The death toll in a hunger strike by Istanbul prisoners demanding political status and an end to alleged torture has risen to four, relatives of the protesters said Monday.

They told Reuters here three inmates on the protest fast, begun on April 11, died in Haydarpasa Military Hospital in Istanbul over the weekend. They gave the names of the dead as Fatih Oktulmus, Haydar Basbag and Sermet Haktoz.

Last Friday the relatives, who say they are in frequent contact with hospital officials, said another hunger striker, Abdullah Metris, had died.

There has so far been no official comment on the reports. Officials at Haydarpasa Hospital Monday declined to answer reporters' inquiries about the fast and martial law authorities also refused comment.

The relatives said nine more hunger strikers were in intensive care in Haydarpasa, several of them on the point of death. At least two others who had been in a serious condition had been put on intravenous feeding, they said.

When the hunger strikes began in April, military officials said some 500 prisoners in Istanbul's Metris and Sagmalcilar prisons

were refusing to take food.

Most were people detained since the military coup in 1980 and accused of belonging to extreme leftist groups responsible for countless shootings and bombings before the takeover when some 5,000 Turks died in a wave of political violence.

According to the hunger strikers' relatives, only a few dozen inmates are still fasting, most having begun their protest later than mid-April.

There has been no official statement on the fasts since early May when officials said more than 250 were still participating.

## Escalation of Gulf war increases economic worries for oil states

By Stephen Fidler  
Reuters

**BAHRAIN** — Fears of a widening of the Gulf war appear to have increased capital flows from the oil-dominated economies of the Western Gulf and hurt investment in the region, diplomats, economists and bankers say.

Day-to-day activity has been little affected by increased tension in the 44-month-old conflict between Iraq and Iran, although business has, as usual, slowed for the Muslim fasting month of Ramadan.

Attacks on oil tankers, the downing of Saudi Arabia of an Iranian jet and talk of a big Iranian offensive have increased hesitancy about private investment in the region even though they have not directly affected its oil income, they say.

The Gulf war, along with the world oil glut which hit oil revenues, had already taken their toll on the economies of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates (UAE).

But now the increased hesitancy of investors may frustrate the plans of governments in these countries to increase private sector involvement in their economies.

"There's a certain hesitation about further investment in the region, but there's been no collapse of confidence," said a Western diplomat in the Gulf.

In the words of a Kuwait banker: "The Gulf situation has encouraged more people to shift to dollars, and if people see things are not expected to settle down in the near future they might take the additional step of shifting money

abroad." The region's big oil surpluses and a large number of foreign workers have made big capital outflows from the region inevitable, even necessary to prevent the economies from overheating and none of the states imposes exchange controls.

But most bankers agree outflows have picked up in recent months, although they have been smaller than those triggered by the Iranian revolution and the start of the Gulf war.

They said political uncertainty was a factor behind pressure in recent months on the Kuwaiti dinar and the Saudi riyal. A recent revaluation of the riyal was seen as a warning to those who had been anticipating a fall in its value.

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"The opportunities for investment at home are limited already and the negative atmosphere has not helped," said a Kuwait banker.

"In Kuwait, it's either real estate, the stock market which still hasn't recovered from the crash or putting the money on deposit in banks where there's an agreement not to pay more than 7.5 per cent," another banker said.

However, the dominance of the government in the economies and the fact that oil exports from the region have remained fairly steady despite the tanker attacks have cushioned the impact of private sector caution.

The governments have indicated they intend to boost spending modestly this year to stimulate economic activity.

According to Henry Azzam, economist with the Bahrain-based United Gulf Bank, Saudi Arabia is projecting a 17 per cent boost in expenditure, Kuwait 8.2 per cent, Qatar 19 per cent, the UAE eight per cent and Bahrain six per cent.

But for many of the countries, commerce is the largest private sector industry and bankers doubt that increasing government spending will do much to stimulate it.

Some economists believe even if the projected level of expenditure is reached — doubtful because Gulf governments generally undershoot budgets — it will serve merely to reduce inventories which have built up in stockrooms.

"Whereas before after two or three years I would have bought a new car, in the current atmosphere I'm going to make my present one last a little longer," said one bank economist.

For some in the region such as economist Azzam, the major impact of the recent escalation may have been to make it more difficult for governments to entice private capital back home.

Saudi Arabia in particular has embarked on a policy to mobilise private capital for productive uses and to reduce the government role in the economy.

However, Azzam reflects the view of the region's optimists: "In the long run, the investment opportunities in the region are still there. With energy dependence on the region growing, the 1990s could represent a replica of the 1970s boom years."

He added: "Unless Iran wins a major battle, the war won't lead to a major destabilisation of the region."

## Klibi arrives in Bangkok

**BANGKOK (R)** — Chadi Klibi, secretary-general of the Arab League, arrived in Thailand Monday for a brief visit, Foreign Ministry officials said.

They said Mr. Klibi would meet Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda and other senior officials to discuss Middle East issues.

He would hold a press conference Tuesday before going on to Bangladesh for a two-day visit,

they said.

Mr. Klibi left Jakarta after a two-day visit to Indonesia during which he discussed Middle East problems with President Suharto.

Mr. Klibi told reporters they discussed the Iran-Iraq war and the Arab-Israeli question. Mr. Suharto reiterated his country's support for the Arab cause.

Mr. Klibi earlier met Indonesia's Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumadarmadja.

## Greek-Cypriot frustration, disunity worries diplomats

By Thomas O'Dwyer  
Reuters

**NICOSIA** — A growing sense of frustration leading to divisions among Greek-Cypriots has diplomats worried that political tension on the island may rise to dangerous levels.

With only a month to what is likely to be an emotional 10th anniversary of Turkey's invasion of Cyprus, the internationally recognised Greek-Cypriot government seems to be running out of ideas on what to do next, diplomats sources here said.

"The Greek-Cypriots have a powerful card as the legal government," one diplomat said. "But no one wants to play cards with them."

As Turkish-Cypriot Leader Rauf Denktaş was being received in Ankara as president of the self-proclaimed Turkish Republic of North Cyprus, a government spokesman here angrily described the visit as "just one of a series of provocative actions."

He said the government of President Spyros Kyprianou would protest to the United Nations over the visit.

Since last November, when Mr. Denktaş declared independence,

the U.N. Security Council has twice strongly condemned the move and called for its withdrawal.

The call has been ignored by Turkey, the only country to recognise the state, and by Turkish-Cypriots, international allies of the Kyprianou government have proved unwilling to take concrete initiatives to help implement the resolutions.

Government officials now openly admit deep disappointment that verbal assurances of support from abroad have not been translated into tangible results.

Mr. Kyprianou himself said in a speech last week: "Those countries with a particular role to play in the Cyprus problem have failed to discharge their obligations."

Diplomats in close contact with government leaders say he was referring in particular to U.S. failure to exert pressure on Turkey and to Britain's unwillingness to be more active as a guarantor of the 1960 constitution.

Diplomats say the policy of internationalising the Cyprus issue, pursued by Mr. Kyprianou with support from Athens, has yielded only endless paper resolutions.

As a typical example, they cited the case of the European Com-

munity (EC), which had pledged not to accept produce from the Turkish-Cypriot state under a Cyprus-EC association pact.

But Turkish-Cypriot re-exports continue to reach European markets bearing Republic of Cyprus documentation not approved by the government.

Foreign Minister George Iacovou has strongly criticised Britain, Netherlands and West Germany in particular for trading with the north.

Diplomats say frustration over the deadlock is increasingly being expressed in discussions of a possible military solution.

The government has repeatedly denied there is a military option in Cyprus, but has significantly bolstered the effective strength of the 10,000-strong National Guard and levied a half per cent defence tax on incomes.

Speculation among diplomats has centred on whether the government, backed by Greece, might try to prevent a Turkish colonisation of the deserted city of Famagusta-Varoshia.

The return of the city to Greek-Cypriots has been seen by

U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar as a possible key to breaking the deadlock.

A U.N. official admitted there were fears that Turkish-Cypriots had started "creeping colonisation" of the suburbs.

Greek-Cypriot frustrations have become more openly apparent in recent weeks, despite assurances that all possible is being done by the government.

A bitter row has broken out between Mr. Kyprianou and Mr. Glafcos Clerides, leader of the main opposition party, who has accused the president of bungling efforts to move towards a federal republic of Greek and Turkish-Cypriots.

In a speech last week Mr. Clerides said that, as a result, the north had become a time bomb. "If it explodes, there will be no more Cyprus problem."

He described the internationalisation policy as hopelessly inadequate and called for a major U.N. initiative which would lead to intercommunal talks.

Mr. Kyprianou's rejection of a U.N. initiative last August had "opened the door to UDI (Unilateral Declaration of Independence)," Mr. Clerides added. Mr. Kyprianou has angrily re-

jected the charges, saying UDI took everybody by surprise.

He also said he had put forward proposals for a federal solution which had included "painful concessions."

"Barring war, what would Mr. Clerides suggest, or what has he suggested?" Mr. Kyprianou asked.

Political analysts describe the mood among ordinary Greek-Cypriots as one of "apprehensive apathy."

The frustrated apathy of the Cypriot public was shown last weekend when only 300 protesters turned out for a supposed mass rally in central Nicosia to demand the return of Varoshia.

There are some 40,000 displaced Famagustans in south Cyprus. A mass rally against UDI last November attracted about 80,000 demonstrators.

Divisions have become apparent even among the 200,000 Greek-Cypriots who fled from the north during the Turkish invasion.

A refugee from Kyrenia, asked why he opposes the rally, said "Why should I support those who selfishly think only of their own town? When there is a chance of all refugees going home, then will demonstrate."

### TV & RADIO

#### JORDAN TELEVISION

**MAIN CHANNEL**  
18:00 ..... Koran  
18:30 ..... Children Programme  
18:45 ..... Religious Programme  
19:00 ..... Islamic Programme  
19:15 ..... Cookery Programme  
19:30 ..... Religious Programme  
19:45 ..... Ramadan Puzzle  
19:55 ..... Arabic Series  
20:00 ..... Religious Programme  
20:15 ..... Arabic Series  
20:30 ..... Programme Review  
20:45 ..... News in Arabic  
21:00 ..... Arabic Series  
21:15 ..... Local Programme  
21:30 ..... Arabic Play  
21:45 ..... News in Arabic  
22:00 ..... Play Continued

#### FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 ..... French Programme  
19:00 ..... News in French  
19:30 ..... News in Hebrew  
20:00 ..... News in Arabic  
20:30 ..... Walter Cronkite  
21:00 ..... Hart To Han  
22:00 ..... News in English  
22:15 ..... Death of an Expert Witness

#### RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & partly on 9560 KHz, SW

07:00 ..... Light Music  
07:30 ..... News Desk  
08:00 ..... Morning Show  
08:30 ..... News Summary  
09:00 ..... Morning Show  
10:00 ..... Pop Session  
11:00 ..... News Summary  
12:00 ..... Pop Session  
12:30 ..... News Summary  
13:00 ..... Pop Session  
13:30 ..... News Summary  
14:00 ..... News Bulletin  
14:10 ..... Instrumentals  
14:30 ..... Science Fiction  
15:00 ..... Concert Hour  
16:00 ..... News Summary  
16:30 ..... Instrumentals  
16:45 ..... OM Favourites  
17:00 ..... Science Report  
17:30 ..... Pop Session  
18:00 ..... News Summary  
18:30 ..... Top Twenty  
19:00 ..... Newsdesk  
19:30 ..... Date with a Star  
20:00 ..... Evening Show

### WHAT'S GOING ON

#### TODAY'S EVENTS

Exhibition of paintings by various Jordanian artists at Alla Art Gallery.

#### VIDEO

Un-Comedian lit au suture: Claude Jade lit Madame de Servigny in the French Cultural Centre at 4:00 p.m.

#### CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267  
American Centre 44371  
American Centre Library 41520  
British Council 36147-8  
French Cultural Centre 37009  
Goethe Institute 41993  
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203  
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049  
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777  
Haya Arts Centre 6651195  
Y.W.C.A. 41793  
Y.W.M.C.A. 664251  
Amman Municipal Library 36111  
University of Jordan Library 843555

#### MUSEUMS

Feldner Museum Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 19th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.  
Jordan Archaeological Museum Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabel Al Ofa (Ciudad Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.  
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Montazah, Jabel Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.  
Martyrs' Memorial (Military Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours: 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.

#### PRAYER TIMES

02:47 ..... (Sunrise) Shuruq  
04:29 ..... (Sunrise) Shuruq  
13:15 ..... Asr  
18:46 ..... Maghreb  
20:27 ..... Isha

### FOR THE TRAVELLER

#### AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alla information department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. (03) 53250, where it should always be verified.

#### ARRIVALS

05:50 ..... Cairo (MS)  
06:15 ..... Abu Dhabi (RJ)  
06:30 ..... Amman (RJ)  
06:45 ..... Damascus (RJ)  
06:55 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
07:05 ..... Dubai, Kuwait (RJ)  
07:15 ..... Jeddah (RJ)  
07:25 ..... Doha, Bahrain (RJ)  
07:35 ..... Dhahran (RJ)  
07:45 ..... Riyadh (SV)  
07:55 ..... Moscow (RJ)  
08:05 ..... Kuwait (RJ)  
08:15 ..... London (RJ)  
08:25 ..... Bucharest, Istanbul (RJ)  
08:35 ..... Larnaca (RJ)  
08:45 ..... Baghdad (RJ)  
08:55 ..... Frankfurt (RJ)  
09:05 ..... New York, Vienna (RJ)  
09:15 ..... Bucharest (RJ)  
09:25 ..... Amsterdam, Istanbul (KLM)  
09:35 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
09:45 ..... Rome, Damascus (AZ)  
09:55 ..... Zurich, Larnaca (SR)  
10:05 ..... Tripoli (RJ)  
10:15 ..... Frankfurt, Damascus (LH)  
10:25 ..... Athens (OA)  
10:35 ..... Cairo (MS)  
10:45 ..... Zurich, Larnaca (SR)  
10:55 ..... Baghdad (RJ)

#### DEPARTURES

05:45 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
06:10 ..... Damascus (RJ)  
06:30 ..... Amman (RJ)  
06:45 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
06:55 ..... Bucharest (RJ)  
07:05 ..... Tripoli (RJ)  
07:15 ..... Geneva, Madrid (RJ)  
07:25 ..... Paris, London (RJ)  
07:35 ..... Vienna, New York (RJ)  
07:45 ..... Riyadh, Dhahran (RJ)  
07:55 ..... Istanbul (RJ)  
08:05 ..... Rome (RJ)  
08:15 ..... Larnaca (RJ)  
08:25 ..... Moscow (RJ)  
08:35 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
08:45 ..... Kuwait (RJ)  
08:55 ..... Abu Dhabi (RJ)  
09:05 ..... Baghdad (RJ)  
09:15 ..... Doha (RJ)  
09:25 ..... Baghdad (RJ)

#### MARITIME TRAFFIC

Regular-line ships docking at Aqaba port:

— Najran Zahabia  
— Amado  
— Lania Mahpala  
— Alanya  
— L-Ardache  
— Farah I  
— Jolly Nero  
— Carmen

Amin Kewar and Sons Company, Tel. 22324 (six lines) at your service.

#### MONEY EXCHANGE

Local sell/buy rates in Jds  
Belgian franc ..... 67.51 / 67.9  
Dutch guilder ..... 122.11 / 122.8  
Egyptian guinea ..... 32.1 / 32.5  
French franc ..... 44.7 / 45  
Iraqi dinar ..... 370 / 374  
Italian lire (for 100) ..... 32.2 / 32.4  
Japanese yen (for 100) ..... 162 / 163  
Kuwaiti dinar ..... 1267.6 / 1272.3  
Syrian lira ..... 61.5 / 62.3  
Omani rial ..... 1088 / 1092.6  
Qatari riyal ..... 103.3 / 103.7  
Saudi riyal ..... 107.4 / 107.8  
Swedish crown ..... 46.5 / 46.8  
Swiss franc ..... 165.5 / 166.4  
Syrian lira ..... 50.5 / 51.5  
UAE dirham ..... 102.5 / 102.9  
U.K. sterling pound ..... 519.9 / 522.9  
U.S. dollar ..... 377.5 / 379.5  
W. German mark ..... 137.5 / 138.3

#### WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be fair, with northwesterly moderate winds. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

Low/high temperature in deg.C

Amman ..... 15/27  
Aqaba ..... 20/35  
Desert ..... 16/34  
Jordan Valley ..... 20/35  
Yesterday's high temperatures:  
Amman 27, Aqaba 35. Humidity readings: Amman 35 per cent, Aqaba 23 per cent.

### USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

#### EMERGENCIES

Ambulance ..... 193, 7



## Transit trade gets boost

AMMAN (J.T.) — A large number of major firms have approached the Ministry of Transport to be involved in the process of transporting crude oil to Aqaba for export through Jordanian territory, according to a report in Al-Dustour newspaper Monday quoting a ministry spokesman.

It said that the port of Aqaba is expected to witness intensive maritime transport activity in view of a recent increase in Gulf freight rates and a rise in the insurance premiums imposed on shipping in that region.

The Ministry of Transport is currently making extensive studies into these matters taking into consideration overland transport operations and port activity at Aqaba.

## Iraq to purchase part of local egg surplus

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan has concluded an agreement to sell between 20 to 30 million eggs to Iraq in June, July and August of this year, according to Mr. Musa Arafah, deputy director of the Jordan Co-operative Organisation (JCO).

He said this will take care of part of the egg surplus in the country which is expected to produce some 350 million eggs this year.

The eggs will be sold to Iraq at \$22 per tonne, which is considered a competitive price, Mr. Arafah said.

Mr. Arafah said that the JCO has been active in marketing Jordan's egg production both locally and abroad, and this has helped to

stabilise the price of eggs. As to the local market, it was found that Jordanians consume between 800,000 and 900,000 eggs a day, Mr. Arafah added.

He paid tribute to the concerted efforts of the Ministries of Supply and Agriculture which, he said, have helped to improve the quality of the eggs produced and in offering veterinary services, fodder and other facilities to the farmers and the JCO.

At present, all matters connected with the production and marketing of eggs are handled by a special JCO committee. This comprises the 135 poultry farmers throughout the country, Mr. Arafah said.

## Court martial convicts, sentences drugs dealers

AMMAN (Petra) — The Military Governor has endorsed the martial law courts' verdict and sentencing of Abdullah Mohammad Ahmad Hamad Al Ghazzawi and Radwan Ahmad Ayyed to six months in prison and a fine of JD 50 each, for dealing in hashish.

A third person, named Fawzi Afshar, who is still on the run, was

sentenced to three years in prison and a fine of JD 200 in absentia for the same charge.

Meanwhile, the Military Governor has also endorsed the court's decisions to sentence four merchants to fines ranging between JD 40 and JD 200 for violating the Ministry of Supply regulations.

## Urwick gives camp donation

AMMAN (J.T.) — The British ambassador, Sir Alan Urwick, has donated JD 500 towards the cost of the 1984 summer camp for orphan Palestinian refugee boys. The camp is being organised under the direction of Mr. Alex Shamachi of the Young Men's

Christian Association. The British contribution is for the purchase of clothes for the 200 boys who will attend the camp, which is due to open on July 21 at the United Nations Relief and Works Agency training centre on the Naur road.

## Pre 1978 applicants to be given telephone lines

AMMAN (Petra) — The Central Telephone Committee Sunday decided to issue 1,333 telephone lines to new subscribers in various parts of Jordan according to the existing waiting list. Minister of Communications Mohammad Adhoub Al Zaben said.

The minister, who was speaking here at a meeting of the committee, said the telecommunications corporation will install these telephone lines once the telephone nets in these areas have been expanded without waiting for the expansion programme to be completed.

The telephone committee, Mr. Zaben said, has decided to install 70 new telephones in downtown Amman, Nuzha, Luwibdeh, Hussein, Muhajireen, Jebel Amman First Circle for those who applied for telephones before the end of 1977.

Concerning the 300 telephone subscribers in the Alia housing estate near Marj Al Hamam, Mr. Zaben said they will be linked with a direct dialling system, while 280 subscribers in the Marj Al



Mohammad Al Zaben

Hamam quarter west of Amman have been linked to the direct dialling system.

Work on expanding the telephone net in the densely populated areas of Amman is in its final stages, and it is envisaged that its completion will come within the coming few days, the minister concluded.



His Majesty King Hussein receives at Al Nadwa Palace Monday, excelling Yarmouk University graduates (Petra photo)

## King honours Yarmouk graduates

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein expressed his pride and that of the Jordanian family in the graduates to whom, he said, Jordan is pinning great hopes for the building achievement of the country's national aspirations.

The King, who honoured graduates of Yarmouk University who had greatly excelled at their studies Monday at Al Nadwa Palace, called on the students to pursue knowledge and education and to use it to satisfy Jordan's growing demands, and to achieve prosperity for their country.

Yarmouk University President Adnan Badran delivered a speech

in which he paid tribute to King Hussein's support for the educational institutions in Jordan and thanked His Majesty for honouring the graduates.

The celebration was attended by Her Majesty Queen Noor, Prime Minister Ahmad 'Obeidat, Chairman of the Yarmouk University's Royal Committee Mudar Badran, Chief of the Royal Court Marwan Al 'Jasem, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, and Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid.

At the end of the celebration, King Hussein presented the stu-

dents with prizes.

Meanwhile, King Hussein Monday held an Iftar banquet at Al Hussein Youth City in honour of tribesmen in Jordan.

The dinner was attended by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Mr. 'Obeidat, Mr. 'Jasem, Mr. Abu Odeh, Prince Ra'd, Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister Suleiman Arar, Prince Bandar Ibn Sultan, the Ambassador of Saudi Arabia to the United States and Prince Abdullah Ibn Musa'id Ibn Abdul Aziz who are currently on a visit to the Kingdom.

## Unions adopt Hussein's speech

AMMAN (Petra) — The Central Council of the General Federation of Jordanian Trade Unions (GJTU) has decided to adopt the directives contained in His Majesty King Hussein's Labour Day speech as part of the council's future programme, Chairman of the Central Council of the GJTU Abdul Halim Khaddam said Sunday.

Mr. Khaddam, who was speaking at a press conference, said the council has decided to send a letter of thanks, appreciation and loyalty to King Hussein on the occasion of the council's first ses-

sion. During the council's meeting Saturday Mr. Khaddam said, five committees for finance, culture and information, external relations, internal relations, and legislation were formed.

The legal committee, Mr. Khaddam said, has been asked to study the labour bill, to draw up recommendations and to submit them to the drafters with a view to their inclusion in the final form.

No legal protection

Member of the GJTU's Ex-

ecutive Committee Khalil Abu Khurma spoke about the positive and negative aspects of the draft labour law, saying that although the new law guaranteed better privileges and rights for labourers, particularly for women, it still does not cover workers in agriculture, public employees, and government workers who are not subject to civil service regulations. Thus it leaves a large sector of workers outside the legal protection provided for in the labour law.

Mr. Abu Khurma then spoke about the labour movement's wish to expand the rights of trade unions to allow workers to be represented on boards of directors and to help supervise the implementation of the labour law.

## 'Obeidat reviews activity of national water body

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Ahmad 'Obeidat Monday presided over a meeting of the board of directors of the Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ).

During the meeting, reports were given on the progress of work and WAJ achievements in the fields of the provision of water and exploration for new sources of water.

The board also discussed the WAJ's financial and administrative position and ways of developing and promoting the authority's work.

The WAJ's programme for the current year was also reviewed and JD 8 million in bonds to finance the authority's projects have been approved.

The WAJ board of directors comprises in its membership the minister of industry, trade and tourism, minister of municipal and rural affairs and the environment, minister of agriculture, mayor of Amman, president of the National Planning Council, president of the WAJ, the WAJ secretary-general, president of the Jordan Valley Authority, in addition to two members for the private sector.

## Court orders compilation of municipal workers file

AMMAN (J.T.) — The military court has asked the Amman Mun-

icipality to supply it with a file of all the municipality's employees since 1980, including those who have resigned since then.

Full details about each employee's activities and job are to be added to the running list, the court said.

A report in Al Ra'i newspaper said that this information was needed to help with the current investigation into embezzlement and bribery cases involving municipality employees.

## Governor inspects work on Salt roads

SALT (Petra) — Governor of Salt Mohammad Al Khatib Monday discussed with the Salt public works director and the director of municipal engineering in the governorate work on a number of agricultural roads which are scheduled to be constructed and a number on which building has already begun.

He then, accompanied by the two directors, paid a tour of a number of roads in the Fuhels and Mahes areas during which they inspected work on these roads.

Ministry of Public Works has allocated JD 40,000 for the construction of roads in the governorate.

## Abdul Jaber seeks training courses, equipment

## ILO asked to aid workers in occupied territories

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Labour Tayseer Abdul Jaber has said that he has asked the International Labour Organisation (ILO) director-general to take steps to enable Arab workers and labour unions in the occupied territories to withstand and resist Israel pressure.

Speaking upon returning home from an ILO meeting in Geneva, the minister said the ILO can help Arab labourers by holding training courses for them to improve their skills and by offering them equipment and other facilities for work.

He said that he had discussed with the ILO director the conditions of the Arab labourers and their unions and the arbitrary Israeli measures from which they are suffering.

Dr. Abdul Jaber also said that he had discussed with the ILO di-

rector the question of appointing Mr. Ghaleb Barakat, head of Jordan's United Nations mission in Geneva as deputy assistant to the ILO director for the Arab region, and also the scope of co-operation between the ILO and Jordan in technical fields, and labour related issues.

The ILO conference has in the past witnessed co-ordination among Arab and Islamic nations and has served as an opportunity to meet other delegations to discuss co-operation in labour-related fields, the minister said.



Minister of Labour Tayseer Abdul Jaber (centre) talks with Fakhri 'Obeidat, the director of the Social Security Corporation (to his right), on his return to Amman after discussions with the International Labour Organisation in Geneva (Petra photo)

## Chamber gets invitation to conferences

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Amman Chamber of Commerce has received an invitation to take part in a conference and exhibition of electronic devices scheduled to be held in London in November.

The chamber has also received another invitation to participate in an exhibition and conference on pipes and fitting equipment which will be held in Birmingham, England between July 16 and 19.

## Passport office to issue new papers in one day

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Passport Department has made all the necessary arrangements to deal with passport applications from citizens here just for the summer and to issue them on the same day of application, according to the department Director-General Mohammad Al 'Udah in a story published Monday in the local daily Arabic newspaper Al-Dustour.

He said that the department has so far not witnessed the congestion that used to happen in the past and that in case the number of applicants increases, the department will get its employees to work overtime.

Arrangements will also be made after the Eid Al Fitr holiday to issue temporary passports to Jordanian pilgrims during the four-month Haj period who do not have passports or to people from the Gaza Strip whose names are on the official list received from the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs, he added.

## Students record endangered buildings

By Meg Abu Hamdan  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — One of the projects the second year architectural students at the University of Jordan had to tackle last year was to survey, under the guidance of Dr. Taleb Rifai some of the very beautiful houses in downtown Amman that were being built in the 1920's, 30's and 40's.

At a recent discussion, entitled "The Face of Amman" held at the British Council, these houses that were among the first to be built as Amman started to become the modern city it is today, were pronounced by one of the panelists to be characterless, mainly because they were, to quote "architecture sans architect".

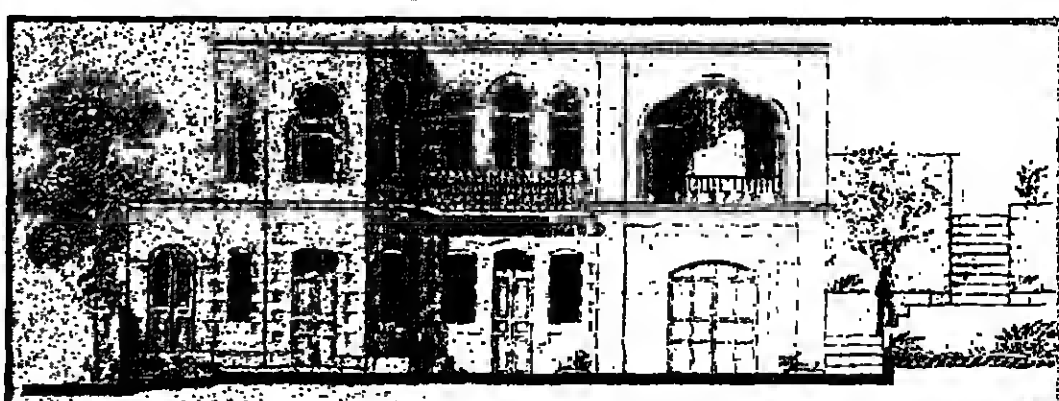
That may be the case but the students think otherwise.

During their research on the project which was devised in order to create an awareness in the students of their environment as well as to improve their drawing skills, they not only found the houses to be full of local charm and appeal, but that the buildings themselves made many statements about how the people in Amman used to live. These houses thus represent a vital link with an earlier age that is fast disappearing and, as such they should be preserved and maintained.

Unfortunately the students found that some of the houses are under a very serious threat of being torn down and replaced as often as not by rows of shops. If these albeit minor disasters are allowed to happen all that will remain of them will be the students accurate and often very sensitive renditions — drawings that will be reproduced in the Jordan Times as each of the eight houses the students worked on is discussed in detail. At least there is a record of these few houses — many others will perhaps disappear without a trace.

## The Aref Al Aref House (1923)

In 1923, an advisor to Emir (later to be His Majesty King) Abdullah, a certain Aref Al Aref moved into his newly completed villa situated low on the flanks of the then relatively sparsely populated hill of Jabal Amman. By



A sketch of the front east elevation of the Aref Al Aref house which was constructed in Amman in 1923.

the standards of the day (and certainly not by those of today where houses seem to get bigger and more palatial by the minute) it was a large and imposing house set in a spacious walled garden complete with conservatory and swimming pool.

Decorating the upper windows, the only ones to be visible, then as now, from the road, were beautifully crafted horseshoe arches, while the verandah, with its corner view sported two unusual trefoil arches — elements that, along with the size and grandeur of the house, reflected the importance of the owner of the building.

The lower floor windows, although completely hidden by wall and trees, also made a subtle and carefully thought out statement. Their plainer segmental arches told the approaching visitor that the rooms behind their windows were not as important as the ones above. Their flatter shape was also a much more suitable form for the lower floor conveying as they do a sense of limitation, of restriction, of the weight of what they carry.

Inside the house, a traditional levant plan, a central rectangular living room off which the bedrooms open, prevailed.

Except for a smaller garden — the swimming pool went to make way for the new public road — the house still looks much as it must have done when it was first built. The students — Arwa Al Moghrabi, Elham Al Syouf, Lina Hiyari, Mohannad Mhaisen, Nawal Abu Khalaf and Wjith Al Kayed — who carefully drew its plans, sections and elevations, fell in love with the place as Aref Al Aref himself must have done over half a century ago.

## FOR SALE

APPLE MACINTOSH; the best personal computer yet, with outstanding graphics and a revolutionary word processing programme. Software also includes BASIC language, and MULTIPLAN; a spreadsheet for financial matters, and much more. Price: JD 2000.000

Please call 818899 or 39117 after 11 a.m.

## FRENCH CULTURAL CENTRE

A n n a n t e l : 37009

Summer courses  
Registration for French language courses all levels for school students will be opened from Monday 18/6-Saturday 23/6-1984.

Fees - JD 18

The course will start on Tuesday 26/6/84 and will end Saturday 28/7/84.

Children's film festival will take place during this period.



INAUGURAL FLIGHT: The Boeing 737 which Monday flew the first regular direct flight from Jordan to Rhodes. The Olympic aircraft, which will take off weekly at 8.30 a.m., flew from the Queen Alia International Airport (J.T. file photo)







# Trial and error shapes development of Palestinian women movement

Part II

By Dr. Rita Giacaman

WEST BANK women's charitable societies such as Inash Al Usra boasts embroidery projects that extend to most of the Ramallah district villages and an extensive vocational training programme for women where employable skills such as typing, secretarial work, machine knitting, sewing and hairdressing are taught.

The case of the Arab Women's Union of Bethlehem is unusual for two reasons.

First, its members grasped the necessity of changing the roles that were imposed on them by the harsh realities of occupation almost immediately after the '67 war.

Second, they understood the importance of efforts to unify the activities of various institutions.

Accordingly, they called for a meeting of all charitable societies in Bethlehem and demanded a change in outlook, from one that is charitable to one that shows "self-interest" (a cultural expression that has become a symbol reflecting a new political awareness and translating into a perspective of the necessity of staying on the land of Palestine as a crucial form of resistance to occupation).

How these women managed to unify the efforts of charitable societies into one programme in a small town where petty rivalries have been known to destroy many initiatives is a question well worth investigation.

The initiatives were eventually translated into a small factory for silver works for local people, and where skills are taught to young men and women. They solved the marketing problem, as did Inash Al Usra, by choosing products that required local skills which did not necessarily compete with Israeli ones. They then contrived with local souvenir shops to buy their products.

They also managed to make some profit that in turn was distributed to young men and women

as long term loans to finance their education.

And today the project still exists and is operating side by side with the traditional charitable ones, and, ironically, side by side with projects specifically geared towards the entertainment of the middle and upper class Bethlehem families (for example, a family club with a swimming pool, where membership is attainable by the payment of a substantial sum of money and the recommendation of the board).

Despite this charitable outlook, the failings, the errors, and the fact that the activities of women's societies until recently did not go beyond the role that is imposed on women by a traditional society and the traditional domination of men's ideology over women's activities, the attempts of Palestinian women to organise, from 1921 until now can be seen as very significant, if looked at in evolutionary terms.

Palestinian women's experiences in organisation and their attempts to participate in social and political life seem to have played a major role in setting the stage for the creation of a much more radical women's movement than the occupied territories have so far witnessed.

The traditional women's organisations, if viewed within a historical context, have at least provided younger women with a model for organisation that was centred around family welfare activities (the traditional role of women) acceptable to traditional Palestinian society.

The importance of their activities also lies in the fact that they brought women out of their homes, and, perhaps, for the first time, brought them into social and political life.

As for the more daring women, such as those from Inash Al Usra and the Arab Women's Union of Bethlehem, they have served, through their experiences of trial and error, as a crucial phase of transition between charitable work and a mass organisation directed towards the radical solution of development, women's problems and the national problem.

It is through the collective experience of both types of women's organisations that lessons were learned, and a better understanding of Palestinian social needs was achieved by younger, more educated and actively politicised women, culminating in the creation of a "new movement" and perhaps a new era in the history of the Palestinian women's movement in the occupied territories.

## The new movement.

Though ideas on the necessity of changing roles of Palestinian women under occupation were conceived and developed in the early seventies, a significant example of the qualitative change in the nature of the women's movement was the creation of the Women's Work Committee in Ramallah in 1978.

A group of active, well-educated young bourgeois women met to discuss the possibilities of organising themselves in such a way as to be better able to serve their community both socially and politically.

The group was composed of those who were ideologically motivated and politically committed and those who were well-educated, nationalistic, socially aware and already fairly active in social and political life. Several reasons account for their unwillingness to be absorbed into the framework of women's charitable societies.

The stated reasons were that the kind of activities and programmes that they wanted to initiate necessitated the creation of a new type of women's movement that went beyond the gaps in the structure and style of work of the majority of existing women's organisations.

Upon further examination of the actual reasons that precipitated the change in both structure and style, however, other factors are revealed.

To begin with, the framework that was newly created, and which is still being used today, did not require a permit from the Israeli military government's social welfare department, as is the case with charitable society framework.

Appreciating the difficulties they would have to endure in order to get such a permit, if they got one at all, they opted out of the charitable society framework altogether, in spite of the fact that this meant that they would not qualify for Jordanian governmental financial backing.

They also had a perspective for their work which was not charitable in nature, but more directed towards building an organised women's movement, and, in that sense, the law governing the activities of charitable societies would have been extremely restrictive.

Finally, owing to the differences of perspective, both political and social, between the women from the older movement and the younger women, coupled with the level of petty rivalries and the older women's fear of losing control, it became very difficult for the old movement effectively to absorb the younger generation, with all its radical ideas and effectiveness it could have offered

them. But it is interesting to note that, in spite of the differences, the women's committees did not pose themselves as an alternative to other women's organisations, but as organisations that worked hand in hand with them, aiming towards the development of the women's movement, the unification of all women's activities and the building of a unified mass movement for the struggle of all Palestinian women in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Out of these very first radical women's meetings emerged a new model for women's activities, namely, Palestinian women's committees. This model was soon adopted by two other politically committed women's groups.

Today, three such committees exist, the "original" Women's Work Committee, the Working Women's Committee and the Palestinian Women's Committee.

With the exception of very few differences that exist among them, primarily dealing with specific ideological and political commitments, their structure, perspective and general ideological outlook (all to the left, in varying degrees) is essentially the same, and thus will be treated as one for the purposes of this paper.

At least two major differences exist between the old and the new movements.

They are, to begin with, structurally and organisationally different. This affects not only the nature and style of their work, but also their effectiveness in both representing the needs of the women from all sectors of society and their distribution throughout the occupied territories.

The old organisations operate on a centralised model, with the society headquarters almost always in cities and towns, where activities are controlled by an elected executive body which is usually composed of bourgeois town and city women. Programmes are based on the perceptions of the controlling body of the recipient population, whether rural or urban.

In other words, the organisational and structural framework of the old movement does not really allow for the representation of the needs and aspirations of women from all sectors of society, thus reducing the role of those involved to being beneficiaries.

The Women's Committees, however, are structured in such a way as to ensure the adequate representation of women from all sectors of society, and, in fact, their stated aim at least indicates their commitment to encourage the active participation of women from all walks of life, particularly rural women.

Women's committees are organised into basic committees wherever they exist (in cities, towns, villages, refugee camps and factories) and one member is elected to represent her committee in the regional committee.

The same principle of representation applies to the regional, provincial and higher committees.

Additionally, and with very few exceptions, the old movement's activities are generally restricted to the cities or towns where the institution is located, while women's committees have successfully reached and penetrated all governorates in a relatively short period of time, as well as most major cities and towns and many villages and refugee camps in both the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Efforts are still continuing to form new committees, often in remote and relatively inaccessible areas.

The second major difference is essentially one of perspective and approach.

The old movement is generally guided by the joint aims of charity and steadfastness, while behind the new movement lies a systematically elaborated rationale aimed at the creation of a mass women's movement that would eventually mobilise women politically and direct them toward active participation in both the women's struggle and the national struggle.

Though the inter-relationship between the national and women's struggle in the occupied territories remains an important subject that requires a thorough investigation, an attempt to highlight some of the apparent linkages should be made here.

What appears to be the case is that the Palestine national question acted at least partially as the impetus for the very first attempts of Palestinian women to move beyond the boundaries of home and family life and into the path of political and social participation alongside men.

It also appears that the same moving force was instrumental in enlarging and solidifying the women's movement to the extent that a model for women's activities outside the home became acceptable to Palestinian society. The sudden registration of 15 out of a total of 36 charitable societies in 1965 cannot be looked upon as a coincidence, for 1965 was a very significant year in Palestinian history.

It was the year of the creation of the PLO with its various bodies and institutions, including the General Union of Palestinian Women (GUPW). The timing of the registration of the women's societies is highly suggestive of the linkage between the two movements, and seems further to support the argument that the Palestine national problem served as the engine of the women's struggle for equality.

It is also important to place the qualitative change in the nature, constitution and activities of the women's movement that were discussed above, particularly the change in class origin of its members and their move towards villages and refugee camps, within the context of overall Palestinian national politics.

This change is probably tied to, if not being a reflection of, the change in the nature of the Palestinian leadership that was witnessed in 1965, from one essentially dominated by the upper classes (the Nashashibis and Husseins, for instance) to one that adequately represents all sectors of Palestinian society.

As for the movement of women's committees, the evidence available indicates that at least the organisers of these movements perceive their activities as political and national, in addition to being a women's movement aimed at the improvement of the economic, social and cultural status of women. This is clearly stated, for example, in the programme of the Women's Work Committee.

What is interesting, also, is that in their beginning phases in the latter part of the 70's, the women's committees were perceived by their organisers as being the means through which they could achieve the goal of mobilising this largely untouched section of the Palestinian population towards



A Palestinian woman receives her literacy certificate from one of many women's education centres in the occupied West Bank (File photo)

the struggle for national rights of self-determination and the construction of an independent Palestinian state.

This aim necessitated the creation of a mass women's movement all over the occupied territories. Experience in the field was quite revealing.

The organisers were shocked by

the realisation that, with the existing conditions of women's lives, particularly among the rural and urban poor, it was impossible for them to mobilise women in the national struggle effectively. Illiteracy, overwork, poverty, economic dependence all resulted in a limited interest of these women, which proved a stumbling block to

their organisation. And it was precisely this realisation of the condition of Palestinian women that precipitated the awareness of the need for Palestinian women to organise around their own problems, and for the need to adopt specific programmes aimed at the improvement of women's lot.

## Cruelty to children still looms as a big problem

By Clare Hargreaves

LONDON — Seven-year-old Patrick was found living crouched inside a chicken-hut barely big enough for him to turn round in. His filthy face was hidden behind matted hair. His toe-nails were so long he kept tripping over them.

The illegitimate child of a respectable family, he was hidden there when he was two, eating the crusts and raw potatoes his mother pushed through the wire mesh. Instead of talking he made a clucking sound imitated from the hens in the next hut.

He was taken into care by Britain's National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (NSPCC) which helps an average 50,000 children a year, according to director Mr. Alan Gilmour.

The society this year commemorates its centenary with activities ranging from a gala ballet performance to sponsored knitting sessions, in an attempt to raise funds.

Income in 1983 was just under £8.5 million (\$11.7 million) — some \$1.8 million less than for the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (RSPCA) — according to figures released last week by both societies.

Those who said the British cared more for their pets than their children could be right, Mr. Gilmour told Reuters in an interview.

Patrick's mother was jailed for nine months, but although the NSPCC is sometimes forced to use its right to prosecute, it aims to prevent rather than punish, Mr. Gilmour said.

The society provides an advisory service to help people cope with domestic problems that may result in cruelty to children. The

past 11 years have seen the growth of playgroups, day care centres and special units to counsel parents "at risk".

"The emphasis is on providing practical and emotional support to reconstruct a loving family when things go wrong," said Mr. Gilmour.

The society's founder, clergyman Benjamin Waugh, said: "It is better to remove the evil from the home than remove the child."

The society's inspectors were originally hired as the "cruelty men". But today, said Mr. Gilmour, people were far more forthcoming in reporting cases of suspected maltreatment.

Last year, he added, one third of all cases reported to the society came from parents themselves, worried they might take out their frustrations on their children.

"Faces change, bruises don't"

Posters displayed in London to mark the society's centenary show pictures of two battered boys, one in 1884 and the other a century later. The posters declare: "The faces change. The bruises don't."

At the time the society was formed, the view prevailed in Victorian England that beatings and other harsh punishments were beneficial for children.

People then believed in the popular dictum "spare the rod and spoil the child".

Some parents would punish children by locking them in a room with bread and water. Others considered an effective deterrent was to serve up the food the child disliked most.

A century ago, laws existed to protect animals and a society to prevent cruelty to animals had been active for 50 years.

One of the first battles of the

NSPCC's founder, clergyman Waugh, was to get legislation to "place the child of the savage on the same level as his dog". A "children's charter" passed through parliament in 1898 despite bitter opposition.

The new society was modelled on existing U.S. societies in New York, Boston and Chicago and one in the prosperous cotton port of Liverpool in northwest England.

The NSPCC met angry criticism from people who believed an Englishman's home to be his unsalable castle and feared the authorities were gaining too much power.

One of the society's first cases was that of a travelling craftsman who locked up his two children in a tiny room with some raw potatoes as their only food. When he returned eight days later he found one dead and other just alive.

Today, as always, the causes of cruelty were often difficult to identify, Mr. Gilmour said. Marital or emotional problems, poor housing and poverty could all be potential causes. Abuse spanned all social classes, he added.

In many cases, parents who battered their children had been battered themselves. "We have discovered a pattern of deprivation which passes from one generation to the next in a relentless cycle of abuse," Mr. Gilmour said.

Parents isolated in modern conditions, without support from relatives, sometimes took out frustrations on their children.

A third of cases dealt with last year involved parents under the age of 34, Mr. Gilmour said. He feels that schools, while providing sex education, fail to teach children that parenthood is not as rosy as television commercials make it appear.



An exhibition displays artistic works and embroideries which were made by Palestinian women at many workshops run by women societies in the occupied West Bank.

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## Ruhrgaz profits \$130m

JOHN (OPECNA) — West Germany's biggest gas company, Ruhrgaz, has declared a profit of nearly \$130 million for 1983, an increase of 18 per cent over the previous year. The company attributed the "windfall" to the general economic recovery being witnessed in the country and a cold winter. Buoyed by its 1983 performance, plans are in hand to invest more than \$1.02 billion over the next five years in an expansion programme. West Germany produces 12 per cent of its gas needs, relying for the rest on the Soviet Union and Western Europe. Another report said that the country's crude oil production dropped by 3.3 per cent last year, compared to the 4.6 per cent decline in 1982.

## Chinese experts agree to cut foreign reserves

BEIJING (R) — China's foreign exchange reserves are too big and some of the money should be spent on imports or construction, the official China Daily newspaper reported Monday. It said most officials and economists attending a national seminar on China's external financial relations in the central city of Zhengzhou agreed that the foreign exchange reserves should be cut. According to Chinese figures, the country's reserves rose to \$14.34 billion in 1983 from \$12.26 billion in 1980. This is equal to about eight months of imports. "Such a large reserve is not necessary for China, where the state can invest foreign exchange reserve shortages by adjusting foreign trade through overall economic planning," Mr. Dai Jinding, general manager of China's Institute of International Finance was quoted as saying.

### LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — The market ended firm after a weak start helped by new time buying and the £1.22 billion may rise in U.K. PSBR which was below some expectations, dealers said. Some issues, however, eased from their mid-session highs as Wall Street opened lower. At 1500 Monday the F.T. 30 index was up 3.1 at 818.9 compared to its 812.1 level at 1000. Among the leaders ICI was unchanged at 564, Glaxo returned to 825 after 820 and GEC ended 2p higher at 180. Government bonds finished above their lows to show net gains of up to 4 point on Friday's close after the PSBR news, dealers said. Golds and North American shares closed lower. Belford ended 7p higher at 184 after 187 following higher than expected results while Fidelity rose 11p to 91, a rise on the week of 21p, on bid speculation, dealers said. The company's directors said they have reason to believe a third party has been buying shares and built up a five per cent stake in the firm. Banks rallied from their lows with Lloyds down 7p at 512 after 507 and Natwest 2p off at 552 after 544 but dealers said Latin American debt worries still depressed sentiment. Insurances were steady with Commercial Union up 4p to 215 and Phoenix 2p up at 445. In quiet and lacklustre oil Shell was down 5p to 635. Lasso off 2p at 271 and B.P. eased 2p to 471.

### LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One sterling	1.3770/80	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3999/3002	Canadian dollars
	2.7440/50	West German marks
	3.0905/15	Dutch guilders
	2.2822/32	Swiss francs
	55.8992	Belgian francs
	8.4250/4300	French francs
	1699.50/1700.50	Italian lire
	232.87/97	Japanese yen
	8.1110/60	Swedish crowns
	7.8040/90	Norwegian crowns
	10.0610/60	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	368.50/369.00	U.S. dollars

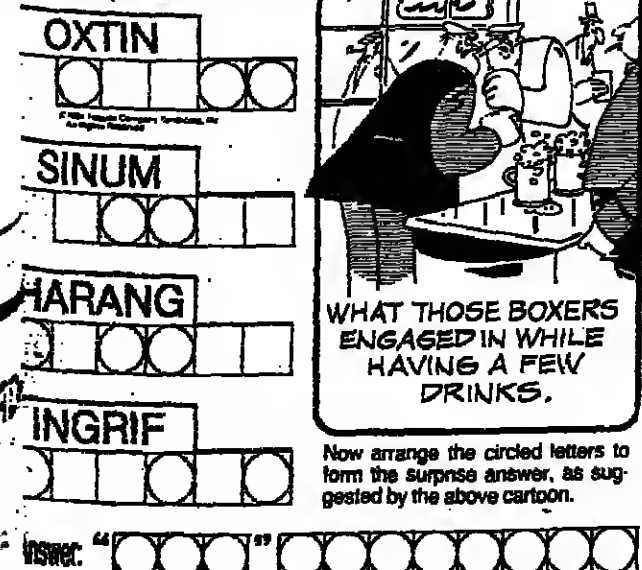
### THE BETTER HALF.

By Harris



### JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Answer: "OOO" (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: SAVOR WRATH FELLOW EXEMPT  
Answer: What his neighbor said when he showed off his new lawn equipment: "MOWER" POWER TO YOU

## Japan calls for massive savings, investments to help world economy

TOKYO (R) — Japan Tuesday blamed many of the world's economic problems on other countries' failure to save and invest, and pledged to use its abundant savings to help the global economic recovery.

A cabinet-approved White Paper on international trade released Tuesday said the fall in savings and industrial investment, especially in Europe and the United States, had contributed to high interest rates, unemployment and the problems of developing countries. The report, drawn up by the international trade and industry ministry, condemned protectionism and nationalisation as practices that delayed modernisation and fostered inefficiency. It urged developed countries to increase their savings and modernise their industries. The report, which reviewed the global economy last year, hailed high-technology industries as the key to future Japanese growth. The economies of North America, Japan and parts of South East Asia recovered well in 1983 but the disparity between their growth and the stagnation of other areas was a source of concern, it said. Falling inflation rates, reduced oil prices and the rapid growth of the U.S. economy played a large part in the recovery, the White Paper said. But oil producers had serious problems because of lower revenues. Europe faced persistently high unemployment and Latin America's debt problems were

unsolved, it said. Japan itself had a record trade surplus in 1983, while its growing investments in other countries made it the world's fourth biggest overseas investor, the White Paper said.

Its massive trade surplus caused serious friction with major partners such as the United States and the European Community last year, partly alleviated by government measures to boost imports and liberalise Japan's financial markets. Surplus soared to a record \$21.02 billion, with exports rising while imports fell.

The White Paper blamed this partly on the fact that the U.S. economy, growing much faster than Japan's, sucked in imported goods while Japanese consumers were slow to increase their own spending.

The OPEC oil price cut slashed Japan's import costs, helping imports of manufactured goods rise to just over 27 per cent of the total from 24.9 per cent in 1982, it said.

The report said technical innovation had played a vital part in Japan's economic growth and stressed the importance of high-technology research and development to keep the economy expanding.

While pressing ahead with high-technology industrial development, Japan should make further efforts to expand domestic demand and increase its imports, the White Paper said.

Japan should also make available its savings to countries with a shortage of capital, and should back up capital transfers by passing on management and technical skills, it said.

## BIS condemns U.S. budget policies

BASLE — The Bank for International Settlements (BIS) Monday sharply criticised U.S. budget policy in an annual report calling on Western governments to turn economic recovery into durable and balanced growth.

The BIS, which provides banking services for central banks and is a forum for international monetary cooperation, said a current mismatch of policies in the U.S. was bound seriously to destabilise the world economy sooner or later.

It called for "an early and major reduction" of the large budget deficits run up by the Reagan administration. These were clearly inappropriate at a time of strong economic recovery.

The American financial stance — which is also marked by high interest rates, substantial capital inflows and a big balance of payments deficit on the country's current account — could hardly be considered sustainable, it said. Describing recovery as "very much underway", however, it said the revival of the U.S. economy had brought invaluable eleventh-hour relief for the rest of the world.

But the BIS said a slackening in the American upswing was both inevitable and desirable, and it urged Europe to expand industrial investment in order to maintain the momentum.

"The most important single policy objective for the Western industrialised world should be to ensure that the recovery evolves into durable and balanced growth," it said, singling out unemployment and debt repayment as the main outstanding problems. The main dangers it saw were a possible revival of inflation, lack of investment, and high U.S. interest rates caused by the budget deficits. Inflationary expectations had

remained higher than the actual rate of price increases. Central banks should therefore persevere with conservative monetary policies, and wage restraint should continue, it said.

Industrial investment outside the U.S. had been too small, especially in Western Europe, and over-concentrated on labour-saving. Unemployment had therefore remained high.

"Europe badly needs higher profits, a lower price of labour, a friendlier environment for entrepreneurial initiatives and greater flexibility in the labour markets," it said.

Mr. Mukherjee said economic liberalisation was also encouraging more foreign banks, particularly from the United States and France to seek official permission to open branches in India.

"Their cases will be decided on the principle of reciprocity... but we are interested in having banks from countries which are not at present in the country," he said.

Reciprocity means matching the presence of Indian banks in foreign countries with foreign banks here. At present there are 31 foreign banks in India.

## India seeks more foreign investments

NEW DELHI (R) — More foreign businessmen are being encouraged to invest money and transfer technology to India following the relaxation of industrial controls, Indian Finance Minister Pranab Mukherjee said Monday.

"There is a lot of interest among foreign companies to come to India and the area of foreign investment has been expanded in the past two years," Mr. Mukherjee told Reuters in an interview. He said projects valued at billions of dollars in oil, fertilisers, cars, pipelines, hospitals and hotels had recently been opened to foreign firms in line with the government's policy to modernise domestic industry and boost exports. The government approved around 1,500 foreign financial and technical collaboration agreements in 1982-83 compared with just over 200 in the previous two years, he said. Latest available official figures show the amount of new foreign investment was \$61.87 million in 1983 and \$62.81 million the previous year compared with \$16.87 million in 1982. Almost since independence in

1947, the government has imposed restrictions on foreign involvement in Indian industry to protect domestic manufacturers.

Many of these restrictions were relaxed in 1982 when an open-door policy was introduced. Foreign companies now have access to large industries like car making and telecommunications as well as consumer-oriented industries such as fast foods and colour television manufacturing.

Most foreign companies have agreed on an equity participation, ranging from 26 per cent to 40 per cent, in local firms.

## Soaring prices trigger protests in Dhaka

DHAKA (R) — Thousands of people marched through the streets of Dhaka Sunday to protest against prices that have risen as much as 20 per cent for essential commodities like rice and wheat.

The march was organised by the opposition Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP), which accused Gen. Hossain Mohammad Ershad of handling the nation's economy inefficiently. The protesters carried placards and banners and chanted slogans demanding effective price controls and protection of consumers' interests. At a rally held earlier BNP chief Mrs. Khaleda Zia said: "Like in all other sectors, Gen. Ershad has failed to maintain a stable market or take measures to stop abnormal commodity price hikes."

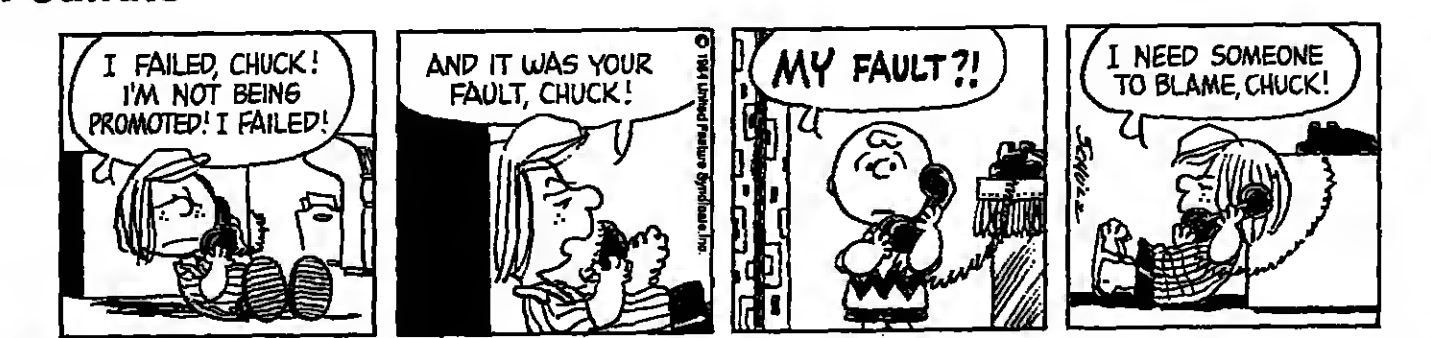
Over the past few months rice, wheat, edible oil, sugar and baby food have increased steadily in price, with an average rise of 20 per cent, market sources said. Gen. Ershad last week denied responsibility for the price spiral and said it was due to bad weather, including widespread floods.

But Mrs. Khaleda Zia said: "This is a lame excuse to cover up administrative lapses." Sunday's march followed similar protests last Saturday by a Bangladesh women's association

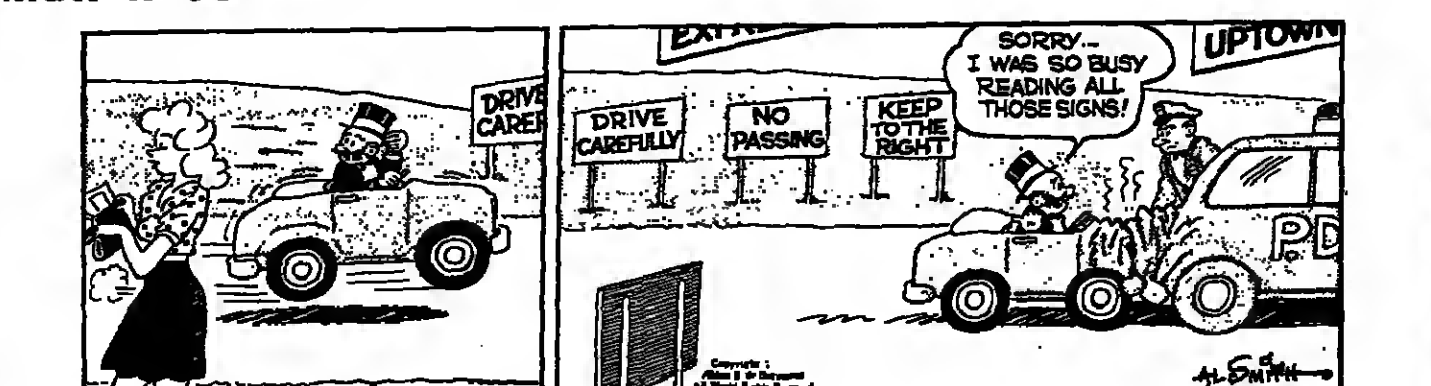
and several small political groups. They charged that the military government had pushed the country to the brink of economic bankruptcy.

"He (Ershad) has failed to ensure two square meals for the peasants, workers and fixed income group people. Their miseries are now beyond description," she told her followers at Narayanganj industrial town, near Dhaka, last Saturday.

### Peanuts



### Mutt 'n' Jeff



### Andy Capp



## Arab, OPEC aid totals \$495m in first quarter

ABU DHABI (OPECNA) — Arab funds and the OPEC Fund for International Development extended \$495 million to developing countries in concessional assistance in the first quarter of this year, according to a report released here at the weekend. The report shows 55 operations were financed during the quarter in 39 countries, including seven agreements with other international aid agencies. The Islamic Development Bank granted \$214.89 million, followed by the Saudi Fund for Development (\$110.81 million), the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (\$47.20 million), the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development (\$35.66 million), the OPEC Fund (\$35.5 million), the Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development (\$28.26 million) and the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (\$23 million).

### FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1984

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Beneath all the surface problems, requiring a considerable amount of time on your part, there is a relentless sweep forward that gives you the chance to make worthwhile arrangements.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Get into those private matters that are important for you to handle now, and then listen to what clever partners have to suggest.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Good day for making plans with friends who will help to gain you your fondest wishes. Think logically.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) You may find it rough sledding where your vocation is concerned today but fine friends can come to your rescue.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Talks with close ties can get rid of irritations quickly, and you can get new ideas across to others nicely.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Look to good friends for the assistance you need in order to put deals across wisely, otherwise it would be difficult sledding alone.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Although partners may not be very cooperative today, some wigwag can be most helpful to you.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Get your plans to the attention of those who are in power since you are thinking big and can profit greatly.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Make sure you handle whatever important matters you are working on with others before you go out for amusement with friends.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) The home situation could be unsettling but associates and friends can be of real assistance. The evening is a joyful one.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Get the OK of higher-ups where your job is concerned and take care in communicating and/or travel affairs.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Don't get tied up with monetary matters today and take time to have some pleasure that will relax you.

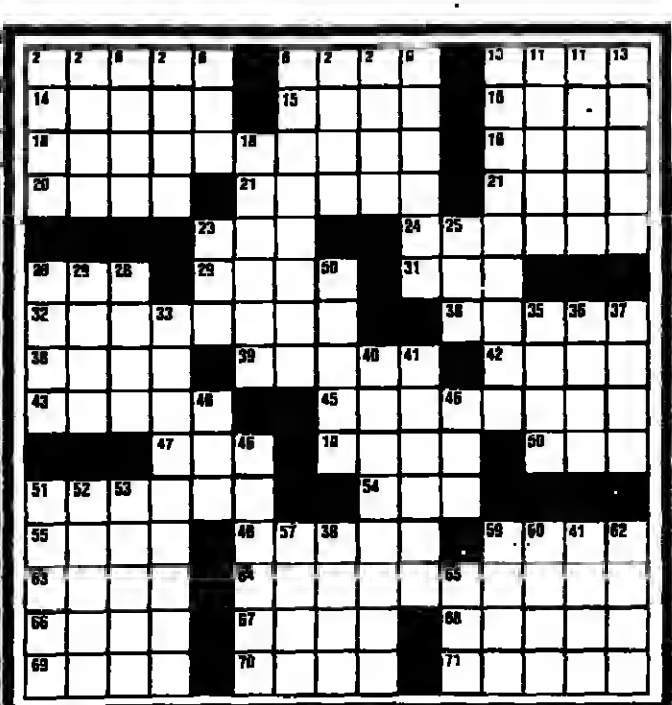
PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) You are tempted to go off on some tangent, but if you ally yourself with wise persons in business you make progress instead.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be capable of gaining favor of bigwigs who can assist your youngster to make a big success in life, even though your progeny has to buck the jealousy of those of own age. Almost a genius in this chart. Handle with care.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!  
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### THE Daily Crossword by H. Kermit Jackson

ACROSS	23 "All About —"	50 "—, look me over"	23 Gin's
1 Concluding musical passages	24 Quail groups	51 Leguminous herb	25 Whiney Proceeded CIA
6 Hemingway epithet	26 Bunny move	54 Bread	26 Topper and Iadora
10 Soggy	31 GI service grp.	55 Laugh	27 Leave oil state
14 Verdi	32 US citizen	56 San Antonio mission	28 Andes
15 Upon	33 Flood	59 Pole or Sept	30 Ludicrous
16 Reversed figure	34 Flood	63 Med. school course	33 Made over
17 "Able was I ere I saw Elba," e.g.	38 Become weary	64 Small	35 Chin, nurse
19 Marsh bird	39 Enroll	66 Small pest	36 Small pest
20 Fitzgerald	42 Mideast prince	67 Give off	40 Great evil
21 Old World wheat	43 Shocks	68 Cut off	41 Famed
22 Galway Isles	45 See 34A	69 Variegated	42 Damon
	47 Over and —	70 Gainsay	44 Taka to court
	49 Scoop holder	71 Fila board	46 Maiden name word
			48 Swapped
			51 Bite
			52 nervously
			53 Hawaiian veranda
			54 Chicago airport
			57 Lemon kin
			58 Ugandan
			59 Turn back
			60 Not re-
			61 State
			62 Strongly
			63 Extremely
			65 Utilize



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# Socialists, radicals win in Europarliament elections

**BRUSSELS (R)** — Unofficial returns showed a substantial swing towards Socialist and radical parties Monday amid a continuing trickle of late results in the 10-nation European Parliamentary elections.

The voting pattern indicated the elections held Sunday and last Thursday were dominated by national rather than European issues and that voters expressed their disillusionment with Europe by either abstaining or voting for opposition parties, commentators said.

The Socialists, already the strongest faction in the outgoing 434-seat assembly in the French city of Strasbourg, took a further seven deputies, for a total of 137.

Radical Ecologists in West Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium entered the parliament's ranks for the first time with a tentative total of 11 deputies.

In France, the extreme right-wing National Front won an un-

expected 11 per cent of the vote to make its entry in Strasbourg.

In Greece, the ruling Socialists won narrowly against a strong bid by the conservative New Democracy opposition.

Elsewhere, centre-right and Liberal parties suffered considerable losses.

West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's Free Democrats narrowly failed to win the minimum five per cent of the votes needed to get into parliament.

Officials said most remaining final results were expected by late afternoon. In Ireland, where voting took place on Thursday, counting began only Monday morning.

First calculations based on votes counted by Monday morning showed that the overall turnout in the 10 member states was below 60 per cent while five years ago 62 per cent went to the polls, the officials added.

Italy's Communists scored a historic triumph Monday when they emerged for the first time as the most popular party in the country, edging out the long-dominant Christian Democrats in European Parliament elections.

The results from Sunday's ballot were bad though not disastrous for the five-party coalition government and raised new questions over how long Socialist Bettino Craxi could continue as prime minister.

With only a few returns to come in from polling stations for Italians abroad, the Communist Party had taken 33.3 per cent of the vote, compared with exactly 33 per cent for the Christian Democrats.

Interior Ministry forecasts were that the two parties would get 27 seats apiece in the European Parliament.

In national elections last year the Christian Democrats led the Communists by three per cent while in the last European elections five years ago their lead was nearly seven per cent.

Christian Democrats and other politicians of the coalition parties were quick to attribute the Communist success to a sympathy vote following the sudden death last week of the well-known Italian Communist Leader Enrico Berlinguer.

But Communist officials credited the policies of Mr. Berlinguer, who in recent months had fought a fierce though unsuccessful battle to block a government bill limiting wage increases for 20 million Italian workers.

## Indian troops round up extremists

**NEW DELHI (R)** — Indian soldiers continued mopping-up operations Monday, arresting suspected Sikh extremists and intercepting Sikh troops who mutinied in protests at the army's storming of the Golden Temple in Amritsar.

The Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency said a group of nine soldiers, who were among some 2,000 Sikh troops who rebelled at army bases in western, eastern and southwestern India, were arrested near the northern city of Allahabad early Monday.

The government has said the revolt is over. But PTI reported that security forces stayed on the alert to round up remaining deserters who had seized military and civilian vehicles in a bid to force their way to Amritsar.

The agency said six members of the outlawed All-India Sikh Students Federation were arrested by security forces at the weekend in Haryana state, near the Punjab border. Grenades and pistols were also seized in the operation, it said.

Curfews were further relaxed in several Punjab towns Monday and public transport began to return to normal following the army's assault on the Golden Temple complex earlier this month in which nearly 1,000 soldiers and Sikh extremists were killed.

PTI, quoting intelligence sources, said Monday that India had originally planned to drop commandos of the paramilitary Border Security Force (BSF) by helicopter into the Golden Temple precincts two months ago to root out Sikh extremists and minimise casualties.

But the BSF was forced to call off the airborne attack because it lacked heavy weapons to deal with well-armed extremists in their sandbagged positions, the agency added.

Instead the army, backed by armoured vehicles, rocket launchers and artillery, stormed the complex on June 6 in a savage battle that lasted until the following morning. The army said it took a further three days to wrinkle out extremists hiding in tunnels and basements.

PTI said the BSF had lacked adequate manpower to contain the extremist threat in the Punjab countryside. It was limited by strict orders not to enter Sikh shrines where extremists had taken refuge with large quantities of weapons.

Army commanders have blamed poor intelligence for heavy casualties in the temple assault, and President Zail Singh has said the Punjab state government could not be absolved from res-

ponsibility for the extremist threat.

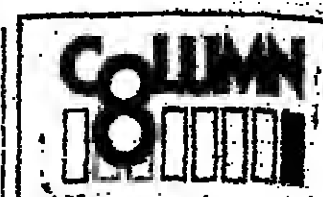
Prime Minister Indira Gandhi ordered the army into the rich farming state on June 2, clamped a news blackout on the communal crisis and banned transport in a bid to break the back of the Sikh extremist leadership waging a guerrilla war for a separate Sikh state.

Officials said India would set up a special task force composed of police and paramilitary soldiers to cope with future outbreaks of sectarian violence. It will be trained along the lines of Britain's crack Special Air Service (SAS) regiment, they told Reuters.

Security forces Monday continued their sweep through Punjab in search of remnants of the separatist movement. The army arrested 90 suspected extremists and also found arms and ammunition in the troubled state at the weekend, state-run radio said.

PTI said special police squads were guarding prisons where more than 1,500 Sikh extremists captured in the temple fighting were being held for interrogation.

Fifty suspects were moved by air to a jail in the Western town of Jodhpur Sunday. Trees around the prison had been cut down as a precaution against any attempted escape, PTI said.



## China sends pandas to Olympic Games

**LOS ANGELES (R)** — As well as athletes, China is sending a giant panda to Los Angeles for the Olympic Games, city officials said Sunday. Arriving next month, the rare creature will be displayed in a zoo during the games and later sent to other American cities, the official said. "It is a great honour for the 142 nations of the world who will be coming to the Olympics and the 7,000 athletes to have this extraordinary opportunity to see the treasures of China — the giant pandas," Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley said. The United States already has two pandas at the national zoo in Washington, D.C. They were a gift from President Nixon when he paid his historic visit to China in 1972. Approximately 1,000 pandas live in the wild in China and are in danger of extinction because of cyclical shortages of their favourite food, bamboo.

## Air Jamaica plane runs off runway

**TORONTO (AP)** — An Air Jamaica 727 jet with 146 people aboard went off a runway after landing at Pearson International Airport on Sunday night and came to a stop with one wing touching the ground. There were no serious injuries. Peel regional police reported. But a number of people were shaken up. None were hospitalized. Police estimate damage to the plane at about \$3 million. There was no official announcement as to what caused the crash, but one police source speculated the plane slipped on the runway on Sunday night, foggy night. Flight 71 from Kingston, Jamaica, and Montego Bay, was due to land at 11:15 p.m. local time. The jet circled the airport trying to land, according to passenger Luanne Reid, 21, of Mississauga. At that point, she said, the pilot announced the plane might have to go to Ottawa rather than land at Pearson because of weather conditions.

## Embryos of dead parents to stay on ice

**MELBOURNE (R)** — Two embryos whose parents were killed in a plane crash will remain frozen in a test tube pending a decision on whether they should live or die. Australian authorities said Monday. The embryos have been kept on a shelf at Melbourne's Queen Victoria Medical Centre since they were taken from El Rio and fertilised by her husband Mario in 1981. The couple, from Los Angeles, California, were due to return for the embryos to be re-inserted in El Rio, making her pregnant, but they died in a crash in Chile last year. The medical centre, which learned only last week of the couple's death, is trying to contact their lawyers as an urgent develops over the legal and ethical issue. Unless the couple left a will with instructions regarding the embryos they are the responsibility of the medical centre, said Russell Scott, a member of its ethics committee.

## Shipyard workers awarded

**SOUTHAMPTON, England (AP)** — Four hundred shipyard workers who completed the fitting out on schedule of the King of Saudi Arabia's royal yacht were each handed 500 pounds (\$600) on a party on boat Sunday, new reports said. The workers, who were taken on a tour of the yacht, Abdul Aziz, at Southampton called it a floating palace, with gold taps in the bathrooms and gold holders for toilet paper, gold table legs carved with lions and eagles, gold light switches and marble staircases. The said the bathroom of King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz is lined with lapis lazuli costing about £250,000 (\$345,000). The vessel can accommodate 60 guests and has bullet-proof windows in the cabins, several swimming pools, a heliport and an intensive care unit. The yacht fascinated the British press during its 12-month tour out. The Vesper Shipyard built the vessel and ordered several among the work force. The hull of the yacht cost £20 million (near \$28 million) and the fitting out another £9 million (\$12.4 million). London's Daily Telegraph reported. The newspaper said the yacht sails later this week for Greece and before the king sails it reportedly will be fitted with Stinger anti-aircraft missiles.

## Rebels close highways in eastern El Salvador

**SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador (AP)** — Publicised threats from leftist guerrillas kept many buses and trucks off the highways Sunday as the army continued three offensives involving some 7,000 soldiers against rebels in the eastern sector, authorities said.

Meanwhile, a top Roman Catholic Church official said "The honeymoon is over" for President Jose Napoleon Duarte's new government with a major strike paralysing the postal service and 83 people killed over a week-long period.

Monsignor Gregorio Rosa Chavez, auxiliary bishop of San Salvador, said in his weekly homily that 83 people were killed in political violence during the week ending Friday.

He did not specify how they died, but generally the number is believed to include people taken from their homes and offices and shot, as well as both civilians and military people killed in the fighting that has torn this country for more than four-and-a-half years.

Fr. Rosa Chavez said that for the same period, the church's legal aid office received reports of 19 suspected leftists kidnapped by government authorities and 13 youths abducted by guerrillas — apparently to be pressed into the fighting.

"After a brief honeymoon, the new government has to face very serious problems," he said, also pointing out the three-week mail-workers strike that has stopped postal service in and out of El Salvador.

Mr. Duarte, a moderate Christian Democrat, took office June 1.

Bus service to most of eastern and northern El Salvador was sus-

pended or reduced Sunday because of guerrilla threats to burn or destroy anything that moved on the highways.

The clandestine rebel Radio Venceremos announced Saturday that guerrillas would block the highways and warned those traveling the roads would have to "face the consequences" of guerrilla attacks.

Such threats, however, are common, and a manager of a bus terminal in San Salvador said 80 per cent of the buses bound for the eastern part of the country left on schedule.

"They are moving with fear, but they are moving," he said, asking not to be identified to avoid reprisals.

Herbert Francisco Beliran, a bus dispatcher at the terminal in San Miguel, 134 kilometres east of the capital, said in a telephone interview that traffic to San Salvador was cancelled Sunday morning, with routes to other towns around the eastern third of the nation severely limited.

Guerrillas set up roadblocks at several locations north and east of the capital Sunday, shooting out tires, turning over vehicles and collecting "war taxes," according to civil defense officials.

At El Nance, 61 kilometres east of San Salvador, rebels stopped buses and kidnapped 18 youths late Saturday, although all but six escaped as they were being taken to nearby guerrilla camps, the officials said.

More than 7,000 soldiers, meanwhile, continued their push into traditional rebel strongholds in northern Morazan and Cabanas provinces, and near Jiquilisco, 74 kilometres south east of the capital in Usulután province.

## Ortega begins talks with Soviet officials

**MOSCOW (R)** — Nicaraguan Leader Daniel Ortega began talks Monday with the Kremlin on tensions in Central America and diplomats expected him to seek more aid for his government, locked in civil war with U.S.-backed rebels.

Mr. Ortega arrived in Moscow Sunday at the head of a Nicaraguan delegation including the ministers of defence, planning and foreign affairs.

The official Soviet News Agency TASS said Mr. Ortega met with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

The official Soviet News Agency TASS said Mr. Ortega met with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

Nicaraguan diplomats said Mr. Ortega, co-ordinator of the governing junta, was due to meet Soviet Leader Konstantin Chernenko before leaving on Wednesday, probably for other East European countries.

Mr. Ortega's government took power in 1979 after a long guerrilla war against a U.S.-backed government. His forces now fight rebels backed by Washington.

Western diplomats said Mr. Ortega would be aiming to confirm and possibly increase aid offers made to Nicaraguan ministers on earlier visits to Moscow. They said he would be making similar appeals in Eastern Europe and perhaps Libya.

Diplomats said Mr. Ortega was likely to brief Mr. Chernenko on his June 1 meeting with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz at Managua Airport, the first high level talks between Nicaragua and the United States since December 1981.

At that meeting Mr. Ortega called on Washington to stop subversion against Nicaragua. Mr. Shultz urged Mr. Ortega to stop supporting leftist guerrillas in El Salvador and to send home Cuban and Soviet advisers.

## Polish Communist Party hails election as success

**WARSAW (R)** — Poland's Communist Party newspaper Monday hailed the results of local elections as a crushing defeat for the political opposition and proof that Polish society wanted national accord.

The state election commission said early Monday that more than 75 per cent of Poland's 26 million-strong electorate had voted Sunday, ignoring an appeal from underground leaders of the banned Solidarity union for a boycott of the polls.

"Yet again, the hopes cherished by foreign and domestic enemies of opponents of Socialism have failed," the party newspaper Trybuna Ludu said.

"Leaflets and whispers, (foreign radio) broadcasts in Polish and smuggled dollars have not produced the expected results. Poles boycotted — the boycott," it said.

Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban told a news conference that Solidarity leaders had attempted to make a plebiscite on Communist rule out of the polls, which were Poland's first elections since the union was suppressed under martial law in December 1981.

Mr. Urban made an apparent reference to the silence which Poland's powerful Roman Catholic Church maintained on the elections before polling began.

He said: "No independent spiritual authority has given us support. We do not have to share this success with any spiritual authority."

Trybuna Ludu said: "The idea of national accord, and the idea of participation by millions of citizens in the building of a Socialist Poland, law-abiding, strong and just, have captured the hearts and minds of a great majority of the nation."

## Politics hampering relief to states threatened by starvation

By Christopher Hanson  
Reader

**LONDON** — Millions of people on three continents are threatened with starvation due to weather-related food shortages, and relief experts say many may die because of political considerations and unwise aid spending.

Some 25 African countries have hard-hit — hit by drought and relief officials say famine is looming in Ethiopia and Mozambique, where aid has been disrupted by guerrilla activity.

In Latin America, they say, millions of Brazilians are on the brink of starvation after the worst drought in 200 years.

Several million Kampucheans face severe hunger due to floods caused by four typhoons last year. They devastated the rice crop and relief is nowhere in sight, says OXFAM, a British charity.

OXFAM Deputy Director Guy Stringer has called a recent onset of harsh weather one of the worst natural disasters in history.

Drought is turning an estimated 50 million acres (20 million hectares) a year into desert in what U.N. Environment Programme Head Mostaf Tolba terms "a process whose destructive effects are comparable with a nuclear weapons exchange — slower perhaps but no less damaging to people and the web of life supporting them."

Relief agencies, which say the food crisis facing the third world is the worst in at least four decades, stress that politics and poor planning are as culpable as the weather.

As Asia, political rivalries are impeding relief to Kampuchea. Serious hunger will begin to be felt there this summer and is likely to continue for at least a year, according to OXFAM, which has a field mission in Phnom Penh. Rice supplies are expected to fall 300,000 tonnes below subsistence level.

Western nations and many private charity groups have aided Kampuchean refugees in Thailand but have been loath to work with the Hanoi-backed Kampuchean government on relief projects. Hanoi has an estimated 180,000 troops in Kampuchea, and the United Nations does not recognise the Phnom Penh regime.

Moscow may offer some aid but not nearly enough, OXFAM says. Nor is the Kremlin doing much to solve the hunger crisis in Marxist Ethiopia, another nation in which political tensions have impeded food assistance, Western diplomats say. They say U.S. aid efforts have been small due to the regime's politics.

This year drought could force one million Ethiopians into government aid camps, but many are likely to die, a spokesman for the Save the Children Fund said.

"Parts of northern Ethiopia look like the surface of the moon," he said. Save the Children has workers in the country.

He said anti-government guerrilla activity had disrupted relief efforts. In many places, government forces control only the towns, making it hard to aid small farmers and herders.

There is a similar problem in Mozambique, another African Marxist country, where guerrilla attacks have stopped overland food convoys to some drought-hit areas, says an OXFAM hunger specialist just back from the area.

Mozambique's semi-official daily Noticias newspaper reported last month that over 5,000 people had died of starvation due to drought in northwestern Tete province this year and 300,000 were suffering from effects of the drought.

Parts of South Africa, Zimbabwe and other nearby nations have also been afflicted by drought over the past year, while eight countries of the Sahel region in West-Central Africa — Cape Verde, Mauritania, Senegal, the Gambia, Mali, Niger, Chad and Upper Volta — have been affected even longer.

The U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) appealed for one million tonnes of food for the Sahel, the largest amount ever requested for that area, earlier this year.

In northeastern Brazil, roughly 15 million are suffering from effects of the worst drought since the late 18th Century. OXFAM reported last month that impoverished small farmers were pouring into the cities seeking food, and costs were rising at 150 per cent annually in some cases.

OXFAM argues in two recent reports that the poorest people in the Sahel and in Brazil are suffering not only from the weather but as a result of misguided aid schemes.

Ten years ago, sparse rainfall led to a highly-publicised starvation disaster in the Sahel and nearly \$7.5 billion in aid poured into the region. Brazil, drought-plagued for years, has also received major aid.

In both places, OXFAM says, a major share of the money went into projects to produce cotton, peanuts or other crops that could be exported to provide cash, badly needed for purchases of outside goods and to help offset the interest on soaring debts to foreign banks.

But the crop policy was hard-hit by falling prices and, meanwhile, large numbers of subsistence farmers had been driven off the land to make way for export crops, OXFAM says. Food self-sufficiency declined, the poor's vulnerability increased. Spokesmen for OXFAM and

the Christian Aid Charity in London told Reuters that more relief should have gone into projects to make small communities self-sufficient in food.

But others involved with Third World development dispute the claim that producing cash crops for export is a bad idea.

"We think cash crop development has been a great success for the countries involved," a spokesman for Booker McConnell, an agri-business development firm, said.

A Save the Children official said poor nations needed money to buy items such as drugs and that export crops could help. He said the main problem with Third World aid from Washington and elsewhere was its erratic nature.

For a desperately poor nation such as Upper Volta ever to break out of its cycle of poverty, he said, it would need a vastly improved infrastructure (communications and roads) and vastly improved services such as health care. It would also need enough literacy for the people to be trained for manufacturing.

Providing these things would take decades and persistent aid planning. "But U.S. presidents and their policies are always changing," the official said. "Aid has been patchy, and unless it's given consistently there will never be progress."

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
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### — MAKING YOUR OWN BAD LUCK

Neither vulnerable. South deals.

**NORTH**  
♦ J3  
♦ 62  
♦ K974  
♦ KQJ96

**WEST**  
♦ A8  
♦ 10985  
♦ J862  
♦ 732

**EAST**  
♦ 10974  
♦ KQ743  
♦ 3  
♦ 854

**SOUTH**  
♦ K652  
♦ AJ  
♦ AQ105  
♦ A10

The bidding:  
South West North East  
1 ♦ Pass 2 ♦ Pass  
3 ♦ Pass 4 ♦ Pass  
4 NT Pass 5 ♦ Pass  
6 ♦ Pass 6 ♦ Pass

Opening lead: Ten of ♠.

In theory, if you can finesse either way for a queen, it is a pure guess which way you play the hand. In practice, there are factors which necessitate choosing one line over the other.

South had visions of a grand slam when his partner raised his second suit after responding at the two-level. He settled on a small slam when he found out that an ace was missing.

West got his side off to a good start by leading the ten of hearts. Declarer won the ace and cashed the ace of trumps. West made the clever false-card of the eight. It appeared to South that, if

anyone was short in diamonds, it would be West, so he continued with a low diamond to the king. Now West had a sure trump trick and, since declarer also had to lose the ace of spades, he ended up down a trick.

Unfortunately for his side, South did not think the whole hand through before committing himself to a second round of trumps. If trumps were 4-1, he could not afford to draw all the trumps before he had taken a heart discard on clubs and the ace of spades had been knocked out. If East had started with four trumps, the defenders could force South with a heart which they won the ace of spades, which would set up a trump trick for East.

A 4-1 trump division can be banded only if West has the four trumps. So at trick three South should lead the queen of diamonds. When East shows out, declarer continues with three rounds of clubs, allowing him to aluff his heart loser. Next comes the jack of spades. If West does not take his ace, declarer ruffs a heart with the ten of diamonds, finesses the nine of diamonds and runs clubs for 12 tricks. So West must win the ace of spades, but no matter what he does declarer makes the rest of the tricks with the help of the marked finesse in trumps.